THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 42. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BAIRD.

The Riot Plotted by Mayor Monroe and Other Officials.

General Alfred L. Lee's Account of the Riot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—General Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday by General Sheridan to General Grant, with a respectful demand that it be made public The report embraces a history of all the circumstances connected with the massacre, and proves conclusively that it was preconcerted and prearranged by the Rebel Mayor, John T Monroe, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others interested in breaking up the Convention. The report is also a vindication of the course pursued by General Baird, who claims to have taken every precaution consistent with the facts then known to him, and, but for the treachery of the police and Rebel city and State officials, it is claimed that the precautions taken would have been sufficient. It remains to be seen whether the President dare refuse to allow the publication of this report, and General Sheridan's despatches to General Grant, after their publication has been demanded by General Sheridan.

The medical officer detailed to make an official report of the killed and wounded presented the names in full, together with the character of the wounds received by the following parties, viz.:—Members of the Convention—one killed and eight wounded, or one-third of the members present; white citizens attending the Convention, two killed and nine wounded; total number of whites killed and wounded, 20. Colored citizens attending the Convention—killed, 34; wounded, 119; total of colored killed and wounded, 153. Of the police, there were 10 slightly wounded, most of whom were on duty the next day. One waite citizen with the police was killed. The evidence shows that the man was accidentally shot by the police; also, that in the excitement many of the police were wounded by their comrades.

In addition to the above, the Doctor reports ten colored men killed and twenty wounded, whose names he could not ascertain. From the best information at hand, I am forced to believe that there were a great many more killed and wounded among the colored people than have been officially reported by Dr. Hartauff. Many of the wounded are secreted in out-of-the-way places, and it would be impossible to get all of their names. The New Orleans *Tribune* of today's issue says:—Our list, so far as completed, up to the present moment, shows a total of three hundred and seventy-eight killed and wounded among the friends of the Convention.

The Military Commission will finish examining witnesses on Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to arrange the evidence in form. The report and evidence will cover about 1200 pages of legal cap paper, closely written on both sides, and will prove the most damning record and solemn protest yet made public against Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, which the evidence proves must, if persisted in, end in the extermination of all Union men in the South.

Judge Hastins, United States commissioner, and a well-known loyal Southerner, had his house fired last night by some Rebel miscreant. This is the second attempt that has been made to burn him out in the course of three weeks. Two citizens were arrested yesterday by the military for threatening the lives of members of the Convention, and making use of treasonable language under direct pressure from the President. The city Government is being gradually restored to the civil authorities. Union men continue to leave the city in considerable numbers, and a great many are preparing to follow as soon as they can dispose of their property. But very few who can possibly leave, will remain to submit to Rebel perseeutions.

An Account by General A. L. Lee, of Kansas—General Baird's Responsibility—The Garbled Despatches of General Sheridan Vindicated.

General Alfred L. Lee, an officer of cavalry under Banks and Sheridan, was a witness to the massacre in New Orleans, which he lately described in a speech to his fellow-citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, prefacing his account with some personal experiences of the "willingness of the Rebels to accept any terms" shortly after the war, and their present bitter hostility to the Unionists and the Northerners. In the following he alludes to the "garbled extracts" from General Sheridan's despatches, published in the Copperhead papers:—

Let me narrate to you some of the scenes of that day. My rooms happened to be about a square from the scene of slaughter, and I could see very much of it. Captain Loup, a captain of the 1st New Orleans Infantry, who had just been mustered out, was standing one block from me; he was approached by two policemen; one placed his pistol at his back and shot him down, and the other stabbed him in the side, causing his immediate death. There was a noble man who represented the radical sentiment of the city—Dr. Dostie. He was not a member of the Convention, but he was in the hall. He attempted to escape. When about half a block from the Capitol building he was struck with a brick and knocked down. Policemen were standing near, but instead of arresting the assailter they stepped up to Dr. Dostie and deliberately fired into the body of the defenseless man. A citizen standing by drew his sword from his cane and thrust it into his body. Still the doctor was not dead, and was dragged by the police through the crowd and placed in a common dirt cart. I saw this myself. One policeman sat on his body, and one sat near his head. The poor man attempted to raise his head, and I saw the policeman raise his revolver and strike him on the face, and mash his nose flat. That noble man died.

I stood on my balcony, and looked on that crowd of 400 policemen, maddened with liquor, and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and thugs, assisted by 200 or 300 citizens, on this field-day of slaughter. I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market-basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said, "You are from the hall, are you?" He said, "No." They said, "Yes you are." He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen then stamped with his heel on his face, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

Within five minutes after this, I saw a policeman approach a black man, and, putting a pistol to his back, shoot him down. About ten minutes after, a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse. While he was kicking the corpse a street car passed. In it was a bright yellow woman. She put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on the face.

Another little chapter in the scene. There is in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me, his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead. They seized them, and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon and carry them off. He told me of one scene in particular. Eight or ten men had been thrown into a wagon. Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass of corpses. A policeman saw it; he leaped into the wagon with the expression, "G—d d—n you, I will fix you so you will be still;" and with his revolver very deliberately blew out their brains.

Another negro was shot down on the street, and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him. He saw the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, deluded man raised his head with a petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid he requested, he gave him such as he had been instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow.

These things show you some of the brutality which prevailed on that day. I remained on my balcony and witnessed these scenes as long as I could endure them. A single man was powerless. At length I left my house and rode to the headquarters of the Department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I said, "General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?" He said, "What, General, is there a serious difficulty in town?" I told him I should think there was. I said, "I came here as an ex-officer of the Federal army, as a citizen of a Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame upon our military authorities."

He said:—"Why, General, what particular things have occurred?" I tried to tell him. I told him so many men had been shot; that Governor Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostie was killed. He said:—"Are you sure that is so? I get so many conflicting accounts." I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command of the city, I would have taken a battery of artillery and swept the streets of the ruffianly cowards. He said:—"Why, General, if I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as theirs." I told him I had no party. Said he:—"I mean the negroes!" (Laughter.) Said I:—"General Baird, if you go on Canal street, you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape." I said:—"Eighteen millions of men are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly." He said:—"I have made no delay; I have ordered men there;" and turning to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

I went back to my home, and in about half an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and was killed within sight of the guidons of a United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the carnival of slaughter was over for that day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal whites and one hundred loyal blacks lay dead, while five hundred of both colors lay wounded, the result of one day's work.

But, gentlemen, we had a right to, and did believe that when the telegraph told the tale of our wrongs we should be aided. But what was our despair when an order came to one Herron, a Rebel, the Attorney-General of the State, stating the civil authorities must be sustained. The despatch said:—"You must show this to General Sheridan, or whosoever may be in command, and he will sustain you." Then our despair was great.

Sheridan, the noble, great, and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his despatches to the North, but I see it stated that the despatches published as from him were but garbled extracts, and I tell you, gentlemen, that I believe it.

I have something to tell you of Sheridan. Some three weeks ago, and two weeks before I left New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan and told him I was about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements might appear one-sided; that possibly some might think a radical unsafe to trust, and I wished to know from him his opinion, as a conservative old army officer, and one then and there in authority. In justice to General Sheridan, I will say that he said to me he then did not wish to express his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad; that he was but a simple soldier and could avow no creed but his orders. He told me what he thought of Southern Rebels.

I must tell you further, that about six months after the war there were many associations formed, known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association and the Hays' Brigade Relief Association. These associations were made up of soldiers, and the presidents of the associations were the old commanders of brigades, and the vice-presidents were the old colonels of regiments, and so down. They held secret meetings, and were to all intents and purposes a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbances, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations and all associations for the erection of monuments intended to commemorate the late Rebellion, should be dissolved and suppressed.

When they heard of it, they came and begged him not to issue it. He said, "I know no compromise of duty; I have made up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will. Three weeks ago I thought your organization was mutinous, and at that time I ordered a battery of artillery from the Rio Grande to sweep the streets the first motion you made; you were not wise enough to take the hint, and now I disperse you by order."

General Sheridan said, "I fear Northern men don't understand this thing. In a word, these Rebels are willing to come back if they can place the Rebel flag right alongside the Stars and Stripes. They want to preach rebellion; they want to go back to Congressional halls clothed with the mantle of authority; they are very willing to come back if Lee and Johnston shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sherman; they are willing to come back if this Rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children. I consider these gorgeous funeral processions as an insult to me and every man who ever wore the Federal blue." (Long and continued cheers.)

A PRINTERS' FEAST.—Once a year the printers engaged on the *Sussex Express, Surrey Standard, Weald of Kent Mail*, and *County Chronicle*, belonging to W. E. Baxter, have a feast given them at his residence near Oaklands, England. This year eighty-seven persons sat down to the dinner, which was presided over by Mr. Baxter. The usual loyal and personal toasts were given with great zest. By the time dinner had been finished the wives and daughters of the men had arrived. Various amusements including dancing, fire-balloons, racing and other out-door sports (interrupted by tea) were kept up with great spirit until nine o'clock, when, hearty cheers having been given to the host and hostess, the company proceeded to the Isfield Station. At half-past nine a special train conveyed men, women, and children, numbering between four hundred and five hundred, to their various destinations.

EXPLOSION AT JERSEY CITY.

The Oil Dock at Pavonia Ferry Consumed—Fire on Land and Water—Thirteen Lives Lost—Several Persons Injured—Loss over a Million Dollars—Several Vessels Consumed—Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants of Jersey City and Hoboken were alarmed by a loud rumbling, like thunder, that shook the earth, and conjured up to timid hearts premonitory symptoms of an earthquake. Immediately after volumes of black smoke rolled into the air, and it was perceived to proceed from a spot adjacent to the Pavonia ferry. Fire bells rang furiously, and the hurry and bustle observable in the police and fire departments betokened something unusual. The fact was that when these bodies reached the scene they found sheets of flame waving over land and water, which had enveloped in their embrace everything perishable. The kerosene oil dock leased by C. H. Valentine & Co., the tobacco and cotton dock held by Jarvis & Co., and the Erie Railway dock, were all on fire.

The latter escaped pretty well, through the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, but the whirling surge elsewhere had struck with such terrific effect that it mocked the puny efforts of man to cope with it. Storehouses on land and vessels in the water succumbed to the fiery element, and in the general ruin thirteen human beings perished. One man lies agonizing at the verge of the grave, several others are undergoing more or less suffering, and, considering the sudden and devouring sweep of the fire, it is miraculous how the others escaped. Neither life nor property was spared, and the occasion is one not soon to be forgotten.

The Origin.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock, yesterday morning, Henry Keural, mate of the schooner *Alfred Barrett*, of Boston, brought breakfast to Captain Kelly, who was lying ill in the cabin. Another man was in the vessel, familiarly known as "Arthur," besides the mate and Kelly. When the mate was returning he heard something crack under his feet like a match, and instantly he was surrounded by a sheet of flame. He ran on deck, and having reached the deck sank down from consternation and the prostrating effect of the heat through which he had passed.

He was quickly aroused by the crash and rumbling of the barrels which were falling after the explosion, and he reached the clear air with difficulty. His hair and beard were burned off, his clothes almost consumed, and when he reached the hospital it was found that his face was badly burned and his fingers were almost a crisp. There was scarcely a part of his body that escaped the fire. It is thought that he cannot possibly recover.

Casualties.

Captain Kelly and his brother, the mate, with Arthur, above alluded to, perished. Two women and a child, on a canal boat, were seen rushing on deck in flames, and, uttering fearful shrieks, sank back into the fiery pool. The child tottered overboard. Three other children who were in this boat were also lost. The captain and two men of a lighter lying outside the *Barrett* fell victims to the flames. On the lighter *Smith* a man rushed wildly along the deck in flames, and seeing no hope of succor, plunged into the water and disappeared. The mate Kelly, of the *Barrett*, was seen hanging over the stern of the vessel, while his clothes were on fire, and his body remained in this position for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

A sailor of the brig *Matron* had his vest burned off his back; still he persevered in efforts to save his vessel. A captain of a lighter ran away while his clothes were on fire, badly burned about the face. He was so terror-stricken that persons who pursued him were left far behind in the chase. Few, if any, escaped uninjured. In the explosion of the lighter lying next the *Barrett*, mentioned above, a man was blown up sixty feet in the air, and fell into the river. Those who witnessed the frantic rushing to and fro of the women were almost paralyzed with terror. One of them, who appeared to be the child's mother, dashed forward beside the little one wild and frenzied with despair.

Their terrible condition was horror in all its phases. Reason must have departed, for they rushed across the deck in places where they could have found no footing, and they seemed to tread on air. A murmur of terror and grief burst from the bystanders as the ill-fated beings sank into the water. The tenacity with which they clung to life must have been strengthened by the assurance that help would momentarily arrive. The little fellow instinctively resisted the decree of an inexorable fatality, but in a few moments he had passed with his mother beyond the portals of this life into the region of eternity.

A Fearful Sight.

Soon after the flames broke out a man was seen rushing wildly from the burning pier, through the rapidly exploding tanks of oil, into the open street. One side of his face was dreadfully burned, being completely covered with blisters, while his hair and beard were burnt close to the skin. Every effort to stay him was unsuccessful, but merely uttering a few incoherent words, in reply to questions, he rushed on and was soon lost to sight. He was reported to be the captain of one of the lighters, and it was believed that he was severely injured. Parties who met him stated that he entered a house on Pavonia avenue.

Incidents.

As was natural in a fire of such dimensions the incidents were numerous, some being of a grotesque and others of a tragic nature. An incident of the former class occurred on board of the brig *Matron*, which was scuttled and sunk. In their alarm, on the first explosion taking place, the captain and mate of the above-named vessel ran on shore, leaving in the cabin a lot of fine clothes. After the brig had been scuttled, and there was no immediate danger of her masts and rigging taking fire, the officers returned, and on entering the cabin discovered that some clever rogues had walked off with the clothes, leaving a bundle of dirty rags in their place.

An accident occurred to a fireman which came very near resulting in his death. Having occasion to go to the edge of the burning pier, he stepped upon a plank which, giving way, precipitated him into the water. Being unable to swim, he sank beneath the water, and all hopes of his being saved were given up. On rising, however, he luckily came in contact with a plank, on which he rested his head, and in that position floated to the railroad pier, by which he supported himself above the water until rescued by a boat. Several of the firemen were nearly suffocated by the smoke, but no deaths, nor serious injuries to any were reported.

River Thieves About.

The *chevaliers d'industrie* of the river were out in full force, and would have obtained a large amount of plunder had not the vigilance of Lieutenant Chase, of the United States revenue cutter, aided by the Hudson river police, foiled the plans of the thieves. Several of them were caught in the act of towing off bales of cotton and tobacco, and were arrested and confined in the Jersey City prison. The names of those arrested were:—Michael Day, charged with stealing iron; John Kingston, John Collins, Dennis Donovan, George White, Hugh Truesdall, Thomas Saxon, John O'Day, John Williamson, and Andrew Johnson, all charged with stealing cotton.

[Saving a Lighter.

The lighter *Commmisse*, lying near the oil pier, was saved by A. Thilleran, of the Hudson River police, assisted by Mr. John Engle and Patrick Buckley. The lighter was laden with hides, valued at twenty-two thousand dollars, which were the all of two men of this city. The owners expressed deep gratitude at the saving of their property.

The Oil Pier,

alongside of which was moored the schooner *Barrett*, was about eight hundred feet in length, and was built about three years ago. Some five thousand barrels of oil were stored on the dock, ready to be shipped to-day. The lighters all lay at the lower portion of the pier, and had no chance of escape, some eleven being totally destroyed.

The Tobacco Pier

was eight hundred and sixty feet in length, and leased by A. S. Jarvis & Co., owners of the extensive tobacco and cotton storage houses in Jersey City. At the extreme end lay the ship *Waljen*, and alongside the wharf the barque *Free Trade* and lighter *Ceres*, all of which were totally destroyed. There were also on the pier about three hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A portion of the pier was covered, and as soon as it was found impossible to save the dock, Mr. H. Henwood, one of the firm of Jarvis & Co., immediately commenced throwing the cotton overboard on the upper side. While doing so the flames on the upper side burst through, and Mr. Henwood had a narrow escape for his life. As it was, he was badly burned about the face and hands.

The Railroad Pier

is about the same in length, and is used by the Erie Railroad Company. There was on the pier about thirty cars loaded with grain, etc., some half a dozen of which were totally destroyed, all the upper portion of the dock being also more or less damaged, the entire portion burnt away about twenty feet, and about fifty feet at the end. It is due to the Jersey City firemen to say that through their efforts the pier was saved from utter destruction; also a new pier immediately adjoining, from which the firemen had a good chance to bring their pipes to bear on any portion of the dock.

The Oil Yards

are about six hundred feet square, covering nearly the whole front from the railroad pier to Jarvis' dock. The whole place was filled with petroleum, a greater portion in tanks. The loss on oil could not be correctly ascertained, but it was mostly owned by Hewitt & Schofield, Avery & Burtes, Road & Ross, Robbins & Co., Lambart & Stephens, Robbin & Jacoby, and Giles Polhemus.

It is reported that there were two trains loaded with tanks of oil to be brought in to-day, which has fortunately been saved. The ruins of the oil yard present more the appearance of a hoop yard, as nothing is left but the iron hoops of the barrels. They lie in piles all over the burnt district, so that it can easily be seen that there was an immense stock of oil on hand.

There were some ten cars loaded with oil also destroyed, and about two thousand empty barrels that were piled outside the building.

The Shipping.

There were no less than from thirty to forty vessels moored alongside the docks, and as soon as the fire began to spread efforts were immediately made to tow them out in the stream. At first it was found impossible to obtain a tugboat, and many of the sailors and firemen cut the vessels adrift, so that they could float out. However, the steamtugs *Virginia*, *Seymour*, the *Smith*, and two others, hove in sight, and were soon alongside the docks. The ship *D. W. Wtajen* being in the most immediate danger, two of the tugs got lines fastened to her stern, and tried to draw her out; but it was found that she was aground, and it being low tide all efforts proved fruitless, and they were compelled to abandon her to her fate.

The Rebel blockade-runner the *Saxon* was secured and towed into the stream, also two other steamers and the brig *Arlington*. Some half a dozen lighters were cut adrift, but were, however, secured by one of the tugs and towed to a place of safety. After the fire had become considerably subdued, the tugs *Seymour* and *Smith* ran up alongside of the *Waljen* and got three streams of water in her sides, with the hope of saving a portion of the cargo, consisting of tobacco.

At one time a number of barrels of oil that were blown overboard by the explosion began floating out, from which sheets of flame arose, and it was feared that they would set fire to other vessels; but through the efforts of several parties in small boats they were prevented from doing any damage.

The Losses.

The following is the total loss, as far as could be correctly obtained, amounting to over one million:—

Loss of vessels and cargoes	$409,120
Loss on docks	210,000
Loss on contents on docks, sheds, etc.	10,000
Loss on cotton	70,000
Loss on oil depot	280,000
Loss on railroad and cars	80,000
Total loss	$1,059,120

It is possible that the above figures will fall short of the actual loss involved in this conflagration.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Loss Half a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A fire occurred here this morning, originating in Vanhorn, Murray & Co.'s tobacco warehouse, destroying that and the adjoining property, valued at $500,000. Insured for $300,000, largely in New York companies. Among the sufferers were G. & C. W. Church & Cady's wholesale grocery establishment, who lose $155,000, insured for $133,000; Tolman, Prinkham & Co. lose $65,000, fully insured; Carson, Perie & Co. lose $75,000, fully insured.

Additional Particulars.

SEVERAL WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS DESTROYED—LOSS ESTIMATED AT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here this morning, destroying property in the business portion of the city to the value of $500,000. The fire originated in the engine room of Van Horne, Murray & Co.'s wholesale tobacco establishment, Nos. 37 and 39 South Water street. The building, a three-story brick structure, was utterly destroyed, together with an immense amount of tobacco. Loss $217,000. Insurance, $106,000.

From this point the fire spread with great fury on either side, destroying G. & C. W. Church's wholesale grocery establishment, involving a loss of stock and building of $155,000—insurance, $133,000—and partially destroying Tolman, Pinkham & Co.'s wholesale drug establishment. The loss on building and stock is $65,000, which is fully insured.

The firemen succeeded in staying the progress of the fire on Water street after strenuous exertions, but in the rear the flames crossed an alley to the rear of No. 20 Lake street, to a five story marble-front building, occupied as a wholesale dry goods store by Carson, Pirie & Co. Their stock was valued at $150,000, and was damaged to the amount of $75,000 by fire and water; fully insured.

The adjoining large establishments of Jewett & Butler, hardware dealers, and Whitney Brothers, boot and shoe dealers, were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

The entire loss is set down in round figures at $500,000, with an insurance of $300,000.

The exact origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated among the machinery in the tobacco establishment. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time of the fire, otherwise a most terrible conflagration must have occurred. The Richmond House, a fine marble structure immediately opposite, was in great danger for a time, but was saved. The buildings were all first-class brick and stone structures, and were securely guarded, as was supposed; by iron shutters; but the intense heat from the tobacco warehouse burst them open as if they had been of paper.

The insurance was largely in New York companies, but the details are not yet known, with the following exceptions:—North Western, $5000; Metropolitan, $17,500; Harmony, $6000; Etna, $7500; Howard, $2500; Relief, $2500; Lafayette, $5000; Market, $10,000; North American $10,000; Continental, $10,000.

THIRD EDITION

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Twenty-three Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A passenger train was thrown from the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad this morning at Hollisville, injuring more or less twenty-three passengers. Among them were Mr. Street, of Buffalo; L. P. Hurd, of Bath, New York; S. A. Freeman, of Boston, head cut; S. W. Hough, of Albany; Mr. Lawrence, of Albany; and E. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester.

Additional Particulars.

A TRAIN ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FEET—TWENTY-THREE PERSONS INJURED, ETC.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A terrible railroad disaster occurred this morning at Hollisville, Ind., about forty miles from this city, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. The regular passenger train, consisting of three sleeping cars and three passenger coaches, shortly after leaving Laporte was thrown off the track by a cow, which, in some curious manner, was caught between two of the sleeping cars.

The train was running about twenty-five miles an hour at the time. The three sleeping and all the passenger coaches were hurled down an embankment 140 feet. One of the sleeping cars rolled over three times, and finally came right side up at the bottom. They were all badly shattered.

Twenty-three persons were injured, but none, strange to say, were killed. At the time of the accident one of the cars was thrown against a telegraph pole, severing the wire, so that it was some time before medical attendance could be got from Laporte.

The most of the wounded were taken back to Laporte. Those brought on to this city are:—Moses Reinaman, cattle-dealer of Chicago, arm broken; Mr. Street, of Buffalo, slightly injured; L. P. Hart, of Bath, N. Y., President of the Ohio River Coal Company, slightly injured; S. A. Freeman, of Boston, head cut; G. Edmonds, of Illinois, slightly injured; S. W. Hough of Albany, cut over the eye; Mr. Lawrence, of Albany, slightly injured; C. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, N. Y., slightly injured.

The names of those left at Laporte have not been received here, but some of them are seriously injured.

A Little Girl Killed on the Hudson River Railroad near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August, 19.—A sad accident occurred just above here to-day on the track of the Hudson River Railroad. As the Cincinnati express train, drawn by the locomotive Huron, reached a spot near one of the upper bridges, the engineer observed some men walking on the track, and just ahead of them an aged lady and two or three children.

He blew the whistle several times as a signal of danger, when the men got out of the way. One of the children, however, ran directly on the track in front of the approaching train, the locomotive striking the unfortunate little creature, and hurling her some ten feet in the air. When the body came down, it struck head first on the cross-ties, and when picked up no signs of life were visible. Coroner Baleht was notified, and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit to Jeff. Davis—Another Examination of his Health, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The pilot boat *Enoch Taylor* arrived here this morning from Cape Island, New Jersey, with a party of excursionists on board, composed principally of Philadelphians. In the party were Senator Connell, Dr. M. I. Duffee, and Henry J. Fox, Esq., and several ladies. Permission was given by General Miles for them to take a look at the Fortress, and Dr. Duffee, one of the number, late 1st Brigade Surgeon in General Sigel's Corps, had a very pleasant interview with Jeff. Davis. The interview was of but short duration, and the Doctor stated that he could discover no difference in his personal appearance that had taken place from the time he last saw him at Culpeper Court House, some three years ago, while taken a prisoner, and in the hands of the Rebels, save a greater pallor of countenance, and his hair had become more whitened. The interview being so short, Dr. Duffee could not draw the conclusions that he otherwise might have done by a more prolonged conversation.

The pilot boat, which was placed at the disposal of Senator Connell for this pleasure excursion, returns to-morrow to Cape Island.

The greatly agitated question, the state of Jeff. Davis' health, appears to remain in about the same doubtful position as ever. Assistant Surgeon-General Crane lately arrived here from Washington, D. C., and had a private and very lengthy interview with the prisoner. Of course the result of his interview, his examination of Davis, and the conclusion he drew therefrom, are not known, and will be made directly to the proper authorities at Washington.

The United States gunboat *Yantic*, Lieutenant-Commander Edward S. Grafton, arrived in the harbor this afternoon, from Beaufort, N. C., and relieves the double-ender gunboat *Lenape*, Commander Thomas S. Phelps, which goes to Norfolk for repairs. The *Yantic* was relieved at Beaufort by the double-ender *Agawam*, Commander Sartori.

The schooner *W. P. Orr*, from Jamestown for Philadelphia, with lime, has sailed from Hampton Roads.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the River Plate—The United States Squadron, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The English barque *Traveller*, Captain George M. Penfield, twenty-six days from Rio de Janeiro, bound to New York, with a cargo of coffee, arrived at this harbor this afternoon, and was ordered to Baltimore. She brings news from the seat of war up to July 10.

A steamer had arrived at Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Humaita on the Paraguay river. The stock of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and Lopez, the commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

On the 2d of July, the day before the last mail steamer sailed from Rio, there was a grand celebration at Miscricorde, in honor of the Emperor of Brazil giving away a large number of orphan girls in marriage.

All the naval squadrons stationed along the coast of South America began to ouit for the national interests, had commenced to harbor in Rio for the winter. Of the American squadron stationed in these waters there were anchored at Rio the flagship *Brooklyn*, Admiral Godon, the gunboats *Onward*, *Nyasic*, and *Shawmut*. The *Juniata* had gone across to the island of St. Helena, but intended to return in a few days.

The general financial business at Rio was in a complete state of of stagnation. Money was at a discount, and everything dull. Coffee dull; there being but six shipments in a week.

The barque *Wavelet* was ordered to New York, with a cargo of coffee from Rio this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.

A National Convention of Johnson Soldiers.

The Philadelphia Convention seems to have failed to meet the wants of the fastidious war heroes of the President's party, and on Saturday night they met in the ladies' parlor of Willard's and arranged for a special demonstration from the soldiers of the Union army at Chicago on the 17th of September. General Steadman presided. Generals Custer, Rousseau and Ewing were solicitous that the soldiers of the Rebel army should be invited to meet with the loyal legions of the North. Generals Meredith and Brown objected. They thought sectional prejudices yet ran too high to make any such a gathering harmonious, and they would have only those invited who were in the Union ranks. General Hobart desired that invitations should be extended to all officers and soldiers of the Union army. He wished to take all his old officers rather than select those only who support the President's policy. He desired it should be a purely military convention, without political distinction. General Steadman, from the chair, appealed to the gentlemen present that any such arrangement as would admit soldiers of any political complexion would destroy the whole object of the Convention. The radicals would spend money enough and would have more men than any other party, and would vote them (the present movers) down. This, being greeted with applause, was taken as the sense of the meeting, and the Rebel sympathizing Generals subsided. General Meredith desired to have the Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the whole people were frightfully radical. He believed it would have a good effect upon their minds. General Rousseau suggested Boston, Mass., or Charleston, S. C. The Western country was overrun with radicalism and there would be no chance for the Johnson men. General Brown was opposed to a seaboard city. They held a big meeting at St. Louis lately, which was a success. He advocated Chicago, where they could thwart the plans of General Logan. Finally, after considerable jarring, Chicago was decided upon by a vote of 37 to 17. Generals Custer, Meredith, Rousseau, McCook, and Crook were appointed a Committee to draft a call, and were instructed to address it to all who indorsed the policy of President Johnson. General Walter B. Skates, Collector of Customs at Chicago, General Thos. Osborne, General R. N. L. Mann, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago; General C. W. Hotchkiss, Colonel A. H. Markland, late General Agent of the Post Office Department, and General Charles W. Wallace, were appointed a committee of arrangements. On motion of General Custer, an invitation was extended to all officers present in the city, and favorable to the proposed convention, to sign their names to the call. The following names were signed on the spot:—

General J. S. Fullerton, General McCook, General A. McDowell, Brigadier-General R. G. Curtis, General Crittenden, of Missouri, General George A. Custer, Generals Hugu and Thomas Ewing, General Durbin Ward, General Rousseau, General Meredith, General Brown, General Hobart, General Steedman, and General Sullivan.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and Captain Y. Bell were appointed Corresponding Secretaries. The meeting was in session about an hour. The call will be issued on Wednesday.

The National Finances.

Fractional currency printed last week:—10c., $107,760; 25c., $142,500; 50c., $78,000—$328,260.

Amount of currency shipped to National Banks, $94,700; Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, $100,000; Assistant Treasurer, New York, $50,000—$229,000. Mutilated currency destroyed, $227,200.

Cash in vaults.—United States notes, $7,800,000; National Bank notes, $2,625,078; fractional currency, $174,400; mutilated currency, $16,107·80; specimens, $36,315; gold, $323,659; silver, $2560; cents, $510; five-cent coins, $960.

Disbursements per week, on account.—War Department, $4 218,755; Navy Department, $1,256,804; Interior Department, $4,341,798. Total, $9,817.359.

National Bank notes issued for the week, $993,573. Total issued, $288.403,775.

Internal Revenue receipts on Saturday, $1,578,473·65; receipts for the week, $8,100,291·53.

Outrages Upon Unionists in Alabama.

A letter received from a well-known citizen of Alabama, dated August 6, 1866, by Captain Bingham, Secretary of the loyalist Conventioners, states:—

"I have seen Dr. Stewart, of Herd county, who was an Assistant Surgeon in the 1st Alabama Union Cavalry. He tells me that about three weeks ago he was notified that the presence of a man who had deserted his country and gone to the Yankees was not agreeable to the patriotic Union-loving citizens of Herd county, Georgia, and that he would not be allowed to live there; whereupon the Doctor then stated to them that he thought he should stay. Last Saturday an attack was made on him, and three shots fired at him by some of the same parties that notified him to leave. These same men who thus assaulted a United States officer profess to belong to the Johnson Union party, and say that they are more loyal than the Doctor, because he is not for the President's policy. In fact, this is the reason of the assault. Unless things change, the name of Andrew Johnson will soon become as great a terror to Union men South as that of Jeff. Davis ever was. During the war it was treason against the Confederacy to oppose Jeff. Davis; now it is treason to oppose Andy. This letter may cost me my life, but I will take the risk."

Land Sales in Minnesota.

The Winnebago City (Minn.) Land Office makes the following returns for July:—Disposed of for cash, 1289 acres; Homesteads, 17,305 acres; College Scrip, 6400 acres; Warrants, 1761 acres; total, 26,755 acres.

THE CHOLERA.

Five Hundred and Thirty-two Cases in St. Louis Last Week.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The reports from the different cemeteries for the week ending on Friday show 768 interments, of which 532 were from cholera. In addition to this, 127 interments were made in the city cemetery, 116 of which were from cholera. These returns do not include the burials from the Quarantine, or small-pox hospitals. The various Ward Sanitary committees are energetically at work, and the Board of Health reports the disease as abating.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Fenian Movement.

From the Herald.

There appears to be some apprehension of another Fenian attack on Canada. A desperate scare exists in the British Provinces in consequence of the announcement that a picnic of Fenians is about to take place at Clinton forest, near Fort Erie, and within convenient distance of her Britannic Majesty's possessions. All Canada is therefore in a state of the utmost alarm. The military and civic officials at Ottawa are exercising sleepless vigilance; telegraphic couriers are flying all over Canada from sunrise to sunrise, paying no regard at all to the comfort or want of rest of the Government officials. The gunboats recently brought from England have, as we are informed, been moved up in the vicinity of the hostilities which, it is said, fifteen thousand Fenians are about to wage upon a monster chowder, the ingredients whereof may include the whole British American Provinces, from Canada West to Newfoundland. The volunteers are also called out, and some three thousand of them will encamp within sight of the smoke of the Fenian kitchen in the forest, where the cooking for the picnic is to be done. The Canadian Cabinet, it appears, was in session all day Sunday, and the telegraph offices throughout the country were kept open, so that the "earliest intelligence" of the inauguration of the picnic might be forwarded to the alarmed Government and people, volunteers, regulars, and *factotums* of the different towns and villages all over the Provinces.

Assuming that this new Fenian movement may mean something serious, we are justified also in assuming that the Fenians will not be very much disturbed in their plans this time if they really intend to throw fifteen thousand armed picnicians into Canada. The present political condition of this country, including the action of the conservative element at the National Convention in Philadelphia, and the desperate appeals which the radicals are making to obtain the Fenian vote at the coming elections, will be very likely to prevent any vigorous interference with whatever the Fenians may please to do in the vicinity of Clinton forest. The opinion prevails among all parties that our Government has done enough to prove its spirit of fair play in the recent suppression of the Fenian attack at Fort Erie, on the Canadian frontier, the seizure of munitions, arms, and rations, and the arrest of the leaders, Generals Sweeney, Spear, O'Neil, and Murphy; and we doubt whether Seward would now dare, in the present aspect of political affairs, to play the same game over again. Even if he was disposed to do so, President Johnson would probably have something to say in contravention of such a policy. Canada and England have had all the protection from our Government that we can afford to give them. They must now take care of themselves. The Fenian vote is at present a bone of contention between the radicals and the conservatives, and it is not at all likely that the movements of that body upon Canada will be obstructed just now. Besides, Mexico, which stands on our other frontier, is falling to pieces, and we want our army and generals in that quarter. Now is the favorable time, therefore, for the Fenians to go in and win, and we hope they will take the opportunity.

The Good Old Times.

From the Tribune.

In the peroration of General Dix's speech before the Randall Convention, he uttered, with the most melancholy effect, that moan over the glories of the past which octogenarian stage-drivers unbosom when they see a steam engine. There are many descendants of Mrs. Lot who, like General Dix, look back in sorrowful regret and forward with fear and trembling. To such people, who are the salt of the earth in a very unfortunate sense, General Dix's admiration of the old republic will be more acceptable than the faith of better reformers in the future Union. His sorrow for the dead is wasted, as there is no hope that tears will effect a resurrection, but as what he says many people are weak enough to accept without examining, we have a desire to see what reason exists for "the good old times." He called upon the delegates "to bring back the republic, purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power; to present to the world an example worthy of imitation—no Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollections of the past, with the past and the future inseparably entwined—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States." Which we call very good, indeed.

It is the privilege of men who, like General Dix, have outlived their political usefulness, to babble of the beauties of the past and to expatiate pathetically upon the virtues of the forefathers. God forbid that we should detract one jot or tittle from the historical glory of our country. But General Dix knows as well as we do that, from the very commencement of our national existence, there was anything but accord on the question of slavery, and that subsequently it was constantly interfering with the peace and prosperity of the land. The trouble was as rife in the Convention of 1787, of which General Dix speaks so tenderly, as at any subsequent period. The battle has been waged ever since, sometimes more and sometimes less fiercely, sometimes almost subsiding into a peace, and then raging with renewed fierceness, but never, in spite of compromises, of truces, and of subterfuges, has the contest been concluded. General Dix knows this, for he has sometimes been in the thickest of the fray. To ignore the fact that slavery made trouble between the States in 1776, again in 1787, again when Missouri was admitted, constantly whenever a revenue policy was to be adjusted or new territory received, is to close our eyes to nine-tenths of the history of the country, and to disregard its most necessary and important lessons. General Dix almost swoons in rapture in contemplating "the grand old reality of better times," but all well-informed persons know that all through the golden era of the General's imagination there were dissensions and jealousies, and vital disagreements, which finally culminated in the great Rebellion. The simple truth is, that the nation is better off than ever before, as all nations should be after a political existence of nearly a century, and will be if they are destined to last a century longer. We have rid ourselves of slavery legally established, and we are in a fair way of ridding ourselves of the social anomalies which the departing monster has left in its trail, including the politicians who have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing.

There is very little analogy between the circumstances of the country just after the Revolution and our condition at the present time. But suppose, for the sake of illustration, that Connecticut or Massachusetts had remained loyal to George the Third, and immediately after the recognition of our independence had sent delegates to assist in framing a Constitution. We fancy that they might have knocked some time before gaining admission; and our fathers, sages and philosophers as they were, would hardly have kept their tempers if these same delegates had assumed to dictate the terms upon which they were to be accorded entrance. It would have been found, we suspect, that the dictation, if any, was to come from the other side. If men or States put themselves into a dubious political position, they must submit to be distrusted until they have given plenary evidence of repentance, and sufficient surety of good conduct for the future. If the late Rebel States persist in keeping all political power in the hands of those who are notoriously hostile to the Constitution and the Union, they are no more entitled to representation now than they were when their swords were drawn, their Confederate banners flaunting, and their Rebel ranks in battle array. Admissions of the illegality and wickedness of the Rebellion on the part of the Rebels are not so numerous as to be tiresome, by any manner of means. To sneak into Congress with patriot blood still dripping from their skirts, with the old slaveholding oligarchy still retaining its pristine power, and still disfranchising nine-tenths of the population, with the leaders of the Rebellion still eligible to offices of authority and trust—this seems to be the chief ambition of traitors retired from active business—these are the immunities which they do not so much ask for as demand, with General Dix for backer! And should they carry their point, become once more a power in the General Government, dominate once more in the Senate and the House, and make Congress the supple instrument of a scheming and unstable President, then, we suppose, General Dix will elevate his voice, and proclaim to all the four points of the compass that the republic is "purified and strengthened"—that "the grand old reality of better times" is restored—that we have at last "one country, one flag, one Union of equal States!"

A country just escaped from mortal peril, and still with much hard, practical work before it, if it would live and prosper, will not suffer itself to be misled by the most charming exertions of rhetoricians. The people understand these matters as well now as they did during the last Presidential election, and the issues are much the same. The President wants a House of Representatives to do his work; the people want one to do their work, and for the present, at least, it will be as the people will.

Organized Conservatism—A Rising Power.

From the Times.

The great difficulty in the way of consolidating the conservative forces has been overcome, and an organized National Union movement now aims at meeting the urgent demand of the country.

In a certain sense the Convention just closed partook of the nature of an experiment. The purpose of its conveners was plain, and their motives were above suspicion, but the feasibility of bringing together men who have hitherto been ranged under different banners, and men who for years have been separated and alienated by civil war, and of establishing harmonious relations among them, remained a debatable question. Reasoning hypothetically, there were some grounds for fearing that, after all, a remembrance of bygone feuds might give rise to jealousies and estrangements which would be fatal to hearty reconciliation.

Moreover, there was the possibility of trouble arising from infirmities of temper and judgment in an assemblage of the magnitude originally contemplated. Now, these ticklish contingencies have been safely overcome. The practicability of the object aimed at by the authors of the call has been demonstrated. Union Republicans and Union Democrats have met in the same committee-rooms, sat in council together, united in the same public proceedings, with a cordiality and concord that left nothing to be desired. North and South have joined hands and exchanged opinions, and bartered experiences, and compared judgments, plans, and hopes; the end being the acceptance of a common basis of action. In all these respects the Convention was a grand success. As a deliberative body it realized the brightest anticipations of its promoters. As a means of obliterating prejudices, rectifying mistakes, and developing the universality and potency of the Union sentiment in both sections, it accomplished all that the most sanguine could have deemed possible. Considered solely with reference to these characteristics, there has been nothing like it in American politics in our day.

In yet another sense there was danger. The persistent falsehoods of the radical press pointed to a contingency which touched the sensitive loyalty of many in the North. Would the Convention be controlled by political extremists, in the sincerity of whose professions the Northern people have had but scanty confidence? Would the Convention be, as its promoters alleged, a loyal, conservative body, or a body managed by politicians who have acquired a reputation for disloyalty? These were inquiries to which predictions and promises were an unsatisfactory answer. Now, however, they have been answered in a manner that precludes further controversy. The record of the Convention tells its own story. Its organization, its officers, its committees, its roll of membership, cannot be impugned by any slur upon its loyalty. Its declaration of principles admits of no misinterpretation; they challenge criticism as an embodiment of principle derived from the Constitution, and fully complying with the requirements of the most rigid loyalty to the Union. And its statement of the case, upon which the people must pass judgment, is so impregnable in its facts, so conclusive in its argument, so effective in its appeal to the national sentiment, that no other exposition is needed to insure for the movement profound attention and respect.

The movement being organized, where and when may we look for its results? The conservatives of both parties being united for the furtherance of a common purpose, how and in what direction shall we trace the evidence of their power? The South having vindicated itself itself in the eyes of the nation, and accepted the principles enunciated by the North as the foundation of a restored Union, what is yet to be done to perfect the work begun by the Convention?

Difficulties no doubt remain to obstruct the easy working of the movement, and cripple its usefulness, but none that should occasion serious misapprehension. The formidable task of organization having been completed with marvellous ease, the minor labors that are before us ought not to excite fear or even uneasiness. The work is transferred in detail to each of the States and Territories, and upon the people of each depends the question of failure or triumph. To secure the latter beyond peradventure, all that is necessary is to manifest on a small scale the forbearance, the sagacity, the hearty unanimity of the Philadelphia assemblage. Let this done, and the National Union movement will sweep everything before it.

The battle of the Union, be it always remembered, must now be fought on Northern ground. The danger to our national existence no longer comes from Southern politicians or soldiers, but from sectional politicians among ourselves. We are not required to fight theoretical secessionists, disciples of Calhoun, but, instead, practical disunionists under the guidance of Northern radicals. It is not a struggle between sections, but a struggle between the Unionists and the disunionists of the same section, and that the Northern. By a revolutionary usurpation of power, the disunionists have excluded the South from the arena, but the sympathies of the Southern people are on the side of the National Unionists, whose duty it is to prepare for purifying and nationalizing Congress. This is the work which devolves upon us, these are the circumstances under which we are required to begin it. We of the North are called upon to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution; and to do this effectually we must expel the radical disunionists from Congress, and elect loyal Unionists as their successors.

The process is simple. As matters stand, names and nicknames amount to little. We are fighting for the substance, not the shadow, and can recognize only the distinctions that rest upon reality. Is a candidate for the Union, as defined by the Constitution, or for disunion after the fashion of the radicals? This is the one overshadowing question. In the States where nominations have already been made, there can be no hesitancy in determining as between the candidates. He that is not for the Union as established by our fathers is against it, and should be dealt with accordingly, under whatsoever pretense he solicits votes. In the States where nominations are yet to be made a moderate degree of attention to the spirit which animated the Philadelphia Convention and the principles it enunciated will secure like harmony and success. The people of the North have the issue in their own hands, and we will not libel their patriotism by doubting the result.

Vigorous and Decisive Executive Action.

From the Daily News.

The fate of the Conservative party now, for a time, must depend upon the action of President Johnson. The issues have been fairly stated, the council of war has been held, the banner has been unfurled, the war-cry given, and the champions have been summoned to the lists. So far all is well, and the country can be congratulated upon one step having been taken in the direction of its deliverance from the misrule of faction and fanaticism.

But the struggle is yet to come, and let it not be ignored that the enemy is strong in courage, in resources, in energy, and in the great advantage of holding the citidal of power. In their command of the influences of central legislation, the radicals have an engine whose efficiency must not be underrated. Now that they fully realize how powerful is the combination against them, they will bring to bear the full force of the machinery of their Congressional majorities; and from their past record we can judge how unscrupulous will be their exercise, at the crisis of the contest, of the authority they have usurped at the seat of government.

President Johnson, as the acknowledged leader of the conservative movement, will be the first object of their assault. Against him will be levelled every weapon that can be wielded in partisan warfare; and no opportunity will be lost to weaken his position, to embarrass him in the exercise of his official functions, and to paralyze the Executive arm. He must meet the emergency by the prompt development of all the resources that his official prominence places at his command. He is the forlorn hope of the conservative cause, and must bear the first shock of the attack. Let him then anticipate the tactics of the enemy, and assume the offensive with the ardor of a leader who, thrown into the gap, is conscious that upon his personal prowess depends the fortune of a struggle in whose result is involved the destiny of his country.

No time now for timidity or hesitation. He knows what a host is marshalling for his support. The representatives of the people in national council have proclaimed the popular will. The voice of the multitudes has been heard in condemnation of the faction that is now invested with legislative supremacy through its usurpation of powers unsanctioned by our form of government.

Let the President strike the opposition when and where he can. And first, let him oust every radical office-holder that depends upon the Federal patronage. Not a man of them should be retained in any office over which the Executive authority has control. That done, let him take measures to protect the Southern members of Congress in their seats at the next session. He has declared that they have the right to be there, and he should protect them in that right. The emergency calls for prompt, vigorous, and decisive action, and every blow dealt by the Executive hand will be an inspiration to the conservative cause.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21 st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M. at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.

One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.

One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.

One Delegate to a Representative Convention.

Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defence of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.

ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.

8 11 6t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby fraternally extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern states. All who come will be received with open doors and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,

FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS

National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates, as they arrive, to call at their Rooms, No. 1165 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the

Union League of Philadelphia,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuthôm No. 209 N. SECOND Street

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all size, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Stree's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilbeck's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Cross Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 1m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street below Fourth. 6 6§m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 16 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 4 30 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with one thousand CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.

These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 14 10t Depot of Washington.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 25
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, September 5

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

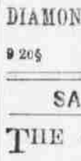
WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

TO THE CONVENTION,
And Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 18§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
8 20§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
11 11amth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26

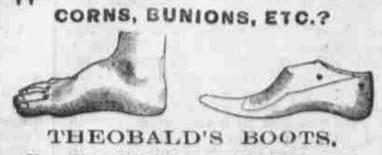
RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?



THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
23§ NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
PARIS, August 2, 1866.

A Revolution.

An event of much more importance than the victories of Sadowa and Custozza took place yesterday, the 1st of August. We received the first telegram from New York per Atlantic cable. We hope it is the messenger of peace, and the great tie which is to unite the New World to the Old.

Notwithstanding the predictions of Mons. Babinet, a well-known croaker, who affirms that the cable will not stand the storms of winter, we must hail the completion of the transatlantic cable as the greatest event of the century.

The learned gentleman recalls to memory that in 1858 the cable was only able to be made use of for a few days, and that messages took as much as thirty hours in transmission. He thinks that, though the new cable is a great improvement on the old, it will not be able to resist the corrosive action of the sea. The learned gentleman further thinks that, as the cable cannot last more than a few days, the opportunity ought not to be lost to take the exact longitude of the American station.

Prospective Peace.

I am sorry to inform you that, though the cannon is silenced for a moment, peace has not quietly settled down in Europe, and we are still far from that "consummation devoutly to be wished." Diplomacy is hard at work; the King of Prussia, the new Emperor of Germany, has quitted Schloss-Nicholsburg, and is now in his capital. It is at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, that the conditions of a definitive peace will be discussed; this city has been chosen on account of its central position.

King William the First is now the Agamemnon of the day. All the kinglets of Germany are at his feet, imploring the great ogre not to swallow them up. The Elector of Hesse is now expiating his courageous conduct. He was audacious enough to set Bismark at defiance. Bismark is now making him pay dearly for his temerity, by confiscating his country. A Prussian functionary was sent to the Elector, now residing at Stettin, to inform him, in the name of the King, that he was free to go wherever he pleased, and might settle down anywhere but in Cassel, so his Highness will be one to swell the number of

Deposed Princes.

It does not appear that the poor blind King of Hanover will be more fortunate, as everything leads us to believe that the kingdom of Hanover will be annexed to Prussia. The *Nordische Zeitung*, in speaking of the blind potentate, calls him

The Late King of Hanover,

and ambassadors sent from him to the King of Prussia have been sent away without having been able to obtain an audience. Bismark, who is an artful dodger, and has evidently studied Beaumarchais, and knows that there is not a better arm against one's enemies than *calumny*, has tried to persuade his master that King George has been always playing a double part, coquetting at the same time with Austria and Prussia.

Putting this and that together, we think that there is

Another Man Overboard.

Even the kinglets of Southern Germany seem to wish to be included in the new confederation: thus the triumph of the greatest man in Europe is complete.

This creation of a powerful military German empire has nothing very comforting for us in France. Those who have quietly looked on and allowed Bismark to have all his own way, will some day rue it.

The Plundering of Frankfort,

which had been threatened by the commander of the Prussian forces, will not be carried into execution, as it appears the soldiers refused to obey the orders of General Roedenz. The humane General has now changed his tactics; he has made up his mind to starve out the inhabitants of the free town. He has ordered all the restaurants and wine shops and hotels to be closed, and has cut them off from all communication from without.

Fortunately, the Berliners have been shocked at the conduct of the General, and the protestations in the Prussian capital have been so clamorous, that an order from headquarters has been sent to the General to treat all Frankforters with a little more clemency. However, the inhabitants of the free city have, it may be said, fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire, as the cradle of the house of Rothschild will, it is said, be annexed to Prussia.

The bankers of Frankfort, it appears, have but little confidence in the new *regime*, as the majority have decided upon transferring their houses to Paris, keeping but branch offices at Frankfort.

The fear of the Prussians is now manifesting itself in many parts of Germany.

It is affirmed that the town of Strasbourg is now the general receiving house of all the articles of value which have been sent from different towns, that they may not fall a prey to the rapacity of the Germans. There is now a universal cry in Teutonic of "Stop thief!" wherever the Prussian soldiers show themselves. They have now acquired a nice reputation among their fellow-countrymen. As soon as the Prussian troops set foot in Hungary, the majority of landowners gave up their lands *pro forma* to the Emperor of Mexico, that they might be safe from the covetousness of the leathern helmets.

The death of the Burgomaster of Frankfort-on-the Main is not the only one that can be laid to the account of the Prussian barbarians. The editor of the *Post Zeitung* was so overwhelmed with grief at the seizing of his press, that he had an apoplectic fit, which caused his death.

Austria Drains the Bitter Cup to the Dregs.

Driven from the Confederation, Austria is obliged to renounce all influence in Germany. The indignation of the Austrian people is at its height; the most coercive measures are being resorted to to stifle public opinion; the Emperor seems to be entirely out of his senses, and has proclaimed the whole empire to be in

A State of Siege.

The Austrians seem to bear their misfortunes with much patience, and console themselves by soundly rating their Emperor and their generals when they are certain not to be heard by the authorities.

Italy is chewing the end of sulkiness, notwithstanding that her defeats have brought nothing but profit. Victor Emanuel has entered Venetia by way of Rovigo; his headquarters are at Padua. Venetia is to be allowed to decide as to its future fate, whether it will remain independent, as a republic, or whether it will annex itself to Italy. Persano, who lost the battle of Lissa, is now the object of universal contempt in the Peninsula. He will be brought before a court-martial, and the command of the Italian fleet will be handed over to a more competent admiral.

At the present moment, the greater part of Europe may be said to be either tending the wounded or collecting money for them. In Paris and in London committees are being formed to send money and lint to Berlin, to Vienna, and to Florence; all are not as interested and as heartless as

The Wine Merchants of Bercy,

in the neighborhood of Paris, who, in the last number of their organ, *Le Moniteur Viticole de Bercy*, assert that all the sympathies of France ought to be with Prussia, and not with Austria, as the latter is a wine-producing country, and consequently a rival of France. The policy of Bercy is, we are afraid, the policy of the majority nowa-days.

We know of old that "Gratitude is a heavy burden," for hardly has the armistice been signed than the belligerents are beginning to turn their backs on the meddling Napoleon, and have told him in polite terms that they intend settling their own affairs without foreign interference.

We cannot say if it is out of spite for the slighting conduct of the belligerents towards France, but the official French papers are now beginning to talk of the *natural frontiers*. Is this a *feeler* to see if Prussia would be inclined to give what is so much desired?

The Emperor has just decreed from Vichy that a

Civil Pensioners' Savings Bank

shall be established by Government, which will be a means offered to the working classes to put by their savings for old age.

The Paris Museum.

A new museum is also to be formed, with the above name, which is to contain every kind of work, engraving, drawing, plan, and map having relation to Paris. The idea is excellent, as the history of Paris is the history of France.

George Sand is at present at Paris, attending the rehearsal of a new piece of her writing, entitled

"Les Don Juans de Village,"

of which another letter will give you a detailed description when brought out.

A Wolf Hunt in Paris.

A few days ago the workmen employed in excavating at Trocadero, on their arrival in the morning, found the night watchman occupied in guarding one of the pits, whilst his dog ran round about barking furiously. On approaching the pit, it was discovered that a large female wolf was hidden there. The watchman related that during the night his attention had been called to the spot by the barking of his dog, and that he had then perceived the wild beast. The workmen at once closed all the outlets of the yard, and commenced pelting the wolf with stones, which rendered it furious, and it succeeded in springing out of the pit and showing fight, but it was soon driven into a corner, where it was killed by a blow on the head from a club. It is unknown how the animal had arrived in the place where it was discovered.

Tricks of a Panther.

A young panther, about six or eight months old, forming part of a menagerie escaped a few days ago from the Sottevelle (Seine inferieure) railway station, by gnawing an opening in its cage while on its way from Paris to Havre. A number of persons, armed with guns and pitchforks, started in pursuit, and discovered the animal in some fields at Quatre Marcs, where it was shot. It was then stripped of its skin and the remains buried, with the exception of some pieces of flesh, which several persons who had joined in the chase cut off, with the intention of tasting when roasted.

Order of Merit.

At this moment, when the Imperial Government of France is on the point of instituting an "Order of Merit," to be awarded to women who have distinguished themselves by acts of courage, devotedness, etc., it will perhaps be interesting to enumerate the orders already existing which have been specially instituted for women:—

The "Swan of Prussia," created in 1440.
The Swedish "Order of the Fan," which dates from 1744.
The Austrian "Order of the Spangled Star," instituted in 1668, by the Empress Gonzaga.
The "Noble Order of St. Ann," in Germany, which confers the title of Countess.
The Bavarian "Order of Elizabeth," dating from 1766. The "Order of Theresa," 1825.
The Russian "Order of St. Catharine," instituted by Peter the Great, 1714.
The "Order of Marie," created by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1828.
The Spanish "Order of Marie Louise," 1792.
The Prussian "Order of Louisa," 1814.
The Danish "Ordre de la Fidelite ou de l'Union Parfaite."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE BURGLARS MASON AND ROBERTS, ALIAS JOHNSON.—In a recent issue of this paper we noticed a few of the operations of these two notorious robbers, and the facts brought out on their hearing. But one of these men is known to any of the Philadelphia detectives. Roberts, alias Johnson, was an inmate of the County Prison about twelve or fifteen years ago, at which time he was known as George Johnson, though among professionals he was called "Pretty George." After serving out a term of imprisonment he disappeared from the city, and it was reported had gone to California. From that time up to a very short period before his arrest, nothing was heard of him.

His companion, Mason, is said to be a "ticket-of-leave man," a phrase with which many of our citizens are familiar, owing to the performance last season, at one or more of the theatres, of a drama of that name. Where he and Johnson became acquainted is not known; but it is believed in police circles that the acquaintanceship was formed at an English penal colony, and that they came to this country together. What time they arrived here, or in what operations they have been engaged in the States, has not been definitely ascertained, except so far as is developed by the confession of Hasland, an accomplice. There is very little doubt, however, that they were concerned in several of the principal safe robberies in different parts of the country.

Hasland, in his statement, does not tell where he first met them, but he must have had a knowledge of them some time prior to the robbery of the store of Messrs. Hess, Rogers & Chambers, No. 411 Market street, for he says that when he was told of a $31,000 job, and asked if he could get men to do it, he replied that he could, and Mason and Johnson were the operators he referred to. It has been stated somewhere that the store robberies here were performed in a most skilful manner, and that the circumstances were such as to lead the detectives irresistibly to the conclusion that the depredators were among the most adroit of professional thieves. So far from that being the fact, in reference to the robbery of Hess & Co.'s store, Detective Taggart (concerned in the arrest of Mason and Johnson), who was examined as a witness against W. H. Mitchell, the clerk, when that person was under hearing at the Central Station on the charge of robbing the store and mutilating the books to cover up his depredations, testified that the thing was most bunglingly done, and that he was satisfied it was not the work of a professional. Instead of a jimmy being used to force open the shutter, a "box-opener" was employed, and that seemed to the detectives a very strong fact to show that the robbery was done by one not up in the business. That very circumstance was considered as going far to show the guilt of Mitchell. At any rate he was bound over to Court, but became a fugitive from justice, and thus escaped a trial.

The store of Mr. Day was entered by means of a false key; there was no evidence of breaking at all; and once in the room, all the rogues had to do was to select the choicest goods.

The store of Messrs. Hess & Co. would have been entered in the same manner, had not the thieves found a rasp over the keyhole when they went to operate at the store-door.

The arrest of Mason was brought about solely by the admissions of Hasland, who had quarrelled with them, and through him the stolen goods were recovered. Among these were a quantity of laces and handkerchiefs, stolen from the store of Mr. Day, and a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Fallard. Money, some two thousand dollars, was stolen from the store of Mr. Hess, and a fifty-dollar bond. The goods were not disturbed.

From the store of Messrs. L. Atkinson & Co., in Appletree alley, which was also opened by false keys, goods to the value of about four thousand dollars, consisting of gentlemen's furnishing goods chiefly, were taken.

That Mason and Roberts are skilful burglars and store robbers is shown by the tools they had in their possession, and the fact tends to show doubt on the statement of the confederate Hasland, in respect to the Hess robbery, which the detectives declared at the time was not the work of professional store robbers. In a valise, obtained in a room occupied by the defendants in New York, were many skeleton keys, pick-locks, etc., and a heavy jimmy, a dark lantern, oil can, brace and bit, augers, nippers, etc. The principal machine found by the officers was one for opening safes of a powerful kind, calculated to do the work most effectually; yet from its very weight and cumbersome character only to be used on special occasions. It consists of a frame work that is designed to be fastened to the floor, and to be bound together by cords. A heavy iron bar, weighing seventy pounds, is used for a lever, and this has a hole in the centre in which a bit is inserted, and with the bar adjusted to the framework, it is used for boring in iron safes and vault doors. A hole is cut with a thread in it, and a screw is forced into this which draws the door out when the bar is turned, and so great a power can be applied to it that a door of almost any thickness can be forced out of place.

It is quite certain that no such instrument was used by these men in any of their operations in Philadelphia. The safes and fire proofs opened here within the last few years have been either blown open by inserting powder in the keyholes or tearing away the brick work around the doors. If, therefore, this instrument has been used at all, it must have been elsewhere. With respect to the Philadelphia broker, who is charged with being an accomplice, the charge rests upon the unsupported testimony of Hasland, a confessed accomplice in the Hess and other robberies.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Reliance Engine Company intend paying the firemen of Brooklyn, New York, a visit in September next. A committee of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company are making arrangements to give the Reliance a proper welcome on their return. A meeting of delegates will be held on Saturday next.

The members of the United States Hose Company paraded yesterday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Casper Fauver, a late member of the Company.

The Good Intent Hose Company sent last week, by the hands of a committee, a testimonial of thanks to the Duquesne Fire Company of Pittsburg, for the many acts of kindness shown to the Good Intent during a late visit to the Iron City.

The Weccacoe Legion make an excursion to Florence Heights to-day, and the Independence Hose Company, No. 20, go to Atlantic City to-morrow.

The West Philadelphia Engine Company are about to erect a new engine-house on Market street, opposite their present location. The building will be three stories high, and have a front of 25 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The first story will be of iron.

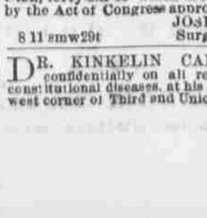
A delegation from the Fairmount Engine and the Independence Hose Companies visited Reading on Saturday, to participate in a parade, occasioned by the housing of the new carriage of the Junior Fire Company.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Numerous complaints having been made to the Board as to the condition of the water supplied the citizens by the Kensington Works, the Sanitary Committee visited that locality on Saturday, for the purpose of examining the works and the water.

The Board also adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The weekly reports of deaths from cholera present a higher number than the aggregate of daily reports made to this Board; *and whereas*, this discrepancy must be owing to the fact that there are many physicians who, either through neglect or unwillingness, do not report their cases; therefore,

Resolved, That notice be given in the daily papers that we hold physicians responsible for this discrepancy, and that the Health Officer is hereby instructed to prosecute those who do not report daily to this Board their cases and deaths from cholera, in accordance with the 25th section of the Health Law of 1818.



KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2. 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near F	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5.000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine Building Lots, Seventh street, north of H	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20.000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Medal Sets, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6.000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25 000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $4 each	14.000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	39 000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will there find their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj. H. A. HALL, Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougan, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Walnach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. R. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. 8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V., R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
7 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8
MONDAY, August 20th,
LAST BUT THREE NIGHTS
of the brilliantly successful Scenic and Emotional Drama, entitled
BACCARAT;
OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK,
pronounced by all who have seen it
THE MOST THRILLING DRAMA
ever presented in this city.
It will be repeated with the now famous scenes,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISY
AND
THE INUNDATION,
with its
TORRENT OF REAL WATER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
THURSDAY EVENING August 23
first night of a powerful dramatization of Charles Dickens' popular novel
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING August 22.
BENEFIT OF MR. G. JORDON.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS EVENING,
The Management take pleasure in announcing an engagement, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
with the world-renowned
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear each evening in their wonderful performances including the great feat of equilibrium, the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
and the marvelous
NIAGARA LEAP.
In consequence of the limited number of nights that the Buislay family can remain in Philadelphia, they have determined to offer
TWO MATINEES, OR DAY PERFORMANCES,
each week, the first to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 22,
at 2½ o'clock, thus affording families and those residing at a distance from the city, an opportunity of witnessing their daring performances.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for two weeks only of
MR. STUART ROBSON,
Philadelphia's favorite Comedian, who will appear in all his most Popular characters, supported by a
TALENTED COMPANY
THIS EVENING
will be presented the celebrated Burlesque, written by Robert B. Craig, Esq., entitled
HAMLET;
OR, WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
To be followed by the laughable Burlesque of
MILLER;
OR, THE CRACKED HEART.
Camille with songs.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
After which, the very amusing Farce of
JONES' BABY.
Mr. William Jones.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
The Comedy Drama, entitled
A KISS IN THE DARK.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds or said Company to the amount of $225 000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 553-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and appurtenances, and all buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
5 21 mf4m

NOTICE.
I, R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 2d day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 40, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, or each first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract warranted to James Hulings south one degree west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east eighty four perches to a red oak, thence by these by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all cases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all that other quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Clonesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—Beginning at a post on the east

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Texas as an Example.

THE utterly illogical and contradictory position held by the conservatives is seen whenever they attempt to discuss the *status* of any of the States lately in rebellion. For instance, we find in our Democratic contemporary the following:—

"Texas has now gone through *all the forms prescribed by the law* and the authorities, and complied with each and every *condition imposed* to enable her to *resume the control of her own affairs*. A constitution has been formed and adopted, elections have been held in all parts of the State, and on the 9th instant the Legislature met for the purpose of inaugurating the Governor and putting the machinery of the *new Government* in full and complete motion. *That being done*, all the States *will have resumed their old places* under the Constitution, and the last obstacle be removed to the official promulgation of the fact, that the proclamations of 1861 are all revoked, and the state of rebellion, as well as the Rebellion itself, is at an end as to all the States."

What "*forms* prescribed by *law*," we would like to know, has Texas gone through with? Point them out. We know of no "*laws*" except those passed by the law-making power of the Government.

What "conditions imposed" has she complied with? And how, according to the conservative theory, can "*conditions*" be "*imposed*" upon a State to enable her to control *her own affairs?*

"A constitution has been formed." Who authorized the framing of a constitution for this State "in the Union," as the conservatives call it? Under what *laws* was the Convention assembled? What competent authority prescribed the terms and conditions of membership? How much had the people of Texas to do with all this?

"The machinery of the new Government"—how came Texas to need a *new* government? Who overthrew the old government? According to the conservative theory, she has been a State in the Union all the time, and lost none of her rights by the Rebellion. What usurping and revolutionizing power, therefore, has been at work in her midst, overthrowing her government and replacing it with something else? How does conservatism explain this?

"That being done, all the States will have *resumed their old places* under the Constitution." It seems, then, that by some means they *lost* their old places in the Union. But the conservative theory is that they did not and could not. The conservative theory, then, is a false one.

Texas is a hard nut for our conservatives to crack. According to them, she has been in the Union all the time, and entitled to representation in Congress; and yet, for the last year and more, she has had no Governor, no Legislature, no Government. She was entitled to two Senators, but there was no Legislature to elect them. She was entitled to Congressmen, but there were no laws under which to hold elections, or officers to give certificates. She has been a State in the Union all the time, entitled to all the rights and privileges of a State, and yet the President is endorsed in overthrowing her government, deposing her officers, abolishing her laws, creating a new government for her, and imposing "conditions," before even now she can "resume her old position under the Constitution!" According to conservatism, therefore, there is only one supreme power in a State, and that is the President of the United States! He can depose governors, disperse legislators, unseat judges, disregard State Constitutions and laws, call conventions, prescribe the qualifications of electors, impose conditions, insist upon the ratification of Constitutional Amendments, and do anything and everything according to his own will and pleasure. This is all right. It is only when the people of the United States step in, and through their representatives—the constitutional law-making power of the nation—endeavor to have some say in this great business of reconstruction, that the Constitution is violated and State rights imperilled!

Now the distinguishing feature of our Government is that it is a government of *law*. Whatever is done must be done according to law. The President is the *executive*. He cannot make law. He cannot legally create an office. He can only act according to the terms of the laws as he finds them on the statute-book. If, therefore, such a great work as that of reconstruction is to be done; if States have lost their "old places" under the Constitution, and are to be restored; if "conditions" are to be imposed before they can "resume the control of their own affairs,"—all this must be done *according to law*. The moment we step outside of law we have opened the door wide to usurpations without limit. Hence it is that the position of the conservative party, when closely analyzed, with its blatant avowal of extreme State rights on the one hand, and its servile endorsement of the complete overthrow of State organism, on the other, is one of the most dangerous and revolutionary attitudes ever assumed by any party in this country. It involves the degradation of the law-making power of the nation, and its destruction as an independent co-ordinate branch of the Government.

THE *Age* this morning, with an attempt at sarcasm, remarks:—

"We understand that General B. F. BUTLER has been elected a delegate from New Orleans to JACK HAMILTON'S Convention, which is to meet in this city on the 3d of September."

—There is more truth than fiction in such a proposition. After the experience of the last few weeks at New Orleans, we do not doubt but that the selection of General B. F. BUTLER would be the very one in which the true Unionists would most heartily concur. How many times they have prayed to God for the presence of BUTLER, the Almighty only can tell. But one thing is sure, that had he been there forty murders would not have been consummated in broad daylight, and with a diabolism only paralleled in the French Revolution.

A Wild and Fanatical Doctrine.

THE doctrine of State rights was never run to such extreme and absurd lengths by any other class of men as by our conservatives. In their anxiety to get some basis for their claim of the right of immediate and unconditional representation in Congress for the late Rebel States, they lay down doctrines which are the most revolutionary and anarchical that ever have been advanced in our country. The idea that by no possibility can the people of a State lose their right to representation; that they may secede, as the Rebel States did, and in their organized capacity make war upon the nation, and at the same time be entitled to have representatives sitting in the councils of the very Government they are endeavoring to overthrow, thus at the same time committing all the crimes of traitors and enjoying all the rights of citizens, is so absurd that we could not have believed it possible for any man or set of men to adopt it. Yet in the letter of Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, to Secretary BROWNING, we find this very doctrine elaborated and defended. He boldly maintains, that during the whole Rebellion the Rebel States were entitled to representation in Congress. The doctrines adopted by the Wigwam Convention lead to the same result. A State may carry on war against the United States, and at the same time send Representatives and Senators to control its legislation, squander its resources, or turn all its powers against itself. According to this theory, the Rebel States, during our late struggle, might have sent up sufficient members, so that with the help of Northern Copperheads, they could have disbanded our army and secured the triumph of the South. They might have voted at the Presidential election in 1864, and with the help of one or two Northern States might, perhaps, have elected JEFF. DAVIS President.

To these absurd results does the Conservative theory lead. It is not logically as respectable as the secession doctrine was, for that went upon the principle that a man could not claim to be a Confederate citizen and United States citizen at the same time. When a Rebel State voluntarily seceded, and went to war, it did not have the impudent hardihood to maintain that it still had the right of representation in the very Government it was endeavoring to destroy. Such an absurdity was reserved for the advocacy of our Wigwam politicians and philosophers.

The Southern States very well understood that when in their organized capacity they seceded from the Union, formed a new confederacy, and went to war against the United States, they voluntarily abandoned all their rights and privileges in the old Government. They had embarked upon the stormy sea of revolution, and they knew very well that they had staked their all upon it. The supremely absurd idea that, if they should fail, they could at once step back into their old places in the Union, had not occurred to them. It never did occur to them until Northern demagogues anxious to use the political power of the South for partisan purposes put it into their heads. They very well understood that they could never resume their position in the Union again without conforming to the results of the war. They would have done so ere this, had they not been deluded and misled by the very same class of men who before the war so wofully deceived them in regard to Northern sentiment and purposes.

This idea that States can jump out of the Union and into it again at pleasure; that they can make war against the Union and yet preserve all the rights and privileges of States in the Union; that they can be traitors and remain good citizens; that Rebellion don't divest those who participate in it of any of their rights; that in all matters of national concern there is no difference between loyal States and disloyal ones, is one that the common sense of the people spurns. It may be dressed up and tricked out, and called Union, and peace, and all that, but the people will see in it nothing but the fanaticism of State rights run mad.

A Test Case.

THE military Government of Texas is withdrawn by proclamation of the President. We could ask no more complete refutation of the conservative doctrines in regard to the States lately in rebellion than is furnished by this instance. Not a single principle which they call vital but what has been completely trampled under foot in the reconstruction of this State. We would ask thoughtful men to go back over the successive steps by which the original State Government of Texas was overthrown by the President; a military Government put in its place; a convention finally called to create a new State Government; this new Government at last set up, and the military Government withdrawn—and see how far he can reconcile all these acts with the absurd and monstrous doctrine that the late Rebel States have been all the time in the Union, lost none of their rights by the Rebellion, and are entitled, therefore, to immediate and unconditional representation in Congress?

The Testimony of General Lee.

In our paper to-day will be found the testimony of General ALFRED L. LEE, of Kansas, in regard to the New Orleans massacre, of which he was an eye-witness. General LEE was one of our bravest cavalry officers during the war, and held the office of Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit in Kansas at the commencement of the Rebellion. He is a man of high character, and his testimony can be relied on as correct.

A DELEGATE IN TROUBLE.—CUTHBERT BULLITT, United States Marshal of Louisiana, who headed one of the delegations from that State in the Wigwam Convention, is said to be implicated in cotton frauds in New Orleans, by which the Government was defrauded out of a large sum of money.

A HOUSE SAVED BY A DOMESTIC FIRE ENGINE.—The following, from an English paper, conveys a useful hint to housekeepers:—

"A fire broke out in a bed-room at Cassiobury, the seat of Lord Essex, on Thursday night but was soon extinguished by a process which is worth calling attention to. Lord Essex keeps on each floor of his house a small engine on wheels, always charged and in good order. In this case, he says:—'In two minutes I was in the room with one of them. It was like a furnace. The curtains, shutters, casements, and cornices of both windows were burning and crackling from floor to ceiling. I was quite alone at the moment, yet before assistance arrived (most of the servants having gone to bed) I had completely subdued the fire of one window without exhausting the engine, and when assistance and more water did arrive we very soon extinguished the other. So fierce was the fire that the lead of the casements was melted, and the casements themselves were burned off their hinges. I will only add that, by God's mercy, the house was saved by this small engine. Had it not been at hand and in order, most assuredly Cassiobury would be now a heap of ruins. The engine, even when full, runs so light on the floor that any woman might draw it and work it."

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

"The Season" at Atlantic City Winding Up with a Flourish—People Get Frightened at the Rain, and Leave—The "Hop" at the Surf House on Saturday Evening—A Grand Blow-Out by the Elements Yesterday—A Bath that Was a Bath.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 20, 1866.

The two weeks that have elapsed since the date of my last letter from this point have not been without their effects upon the village by the sea. Almost every sojourner has become possessed with the idea that the "season" is fast approaching its end, and hundreds have already carried this notion to an extreme point by bundling up their baggage and betaking themselves to their city homes. The cold, rainy spell of weather which plunged the Wigwam people into such tribulation during the early part of last week, was equally unfortunate for Atlantic City and all the other fashionable watering places. People were sorely frightened by it, and acting upon the impulse of terror alone, they resolved to encounter the ridicule of being "at home" in the second week of August.

A Sad Mistake.

To all such I can only say that they have committed an unfortunate mistake. The richest treat of a sojourn by the sea is yet in store for those who have the fortitude to seek it. The ocean, grand in its immensity at all times, is majestic when its waters are lashed into fury by a storm; and a dip in its breakers on a calm quiet day is nothing—absolutely nothing—when compared with the rough-and-tumble sport of a wrestle with the waves, the wind, and the rain. Yesterday afternoon, albeit it was Sunday, a party of a dozen gentlemen resolved to put this theory to the test. When the news of this daring adventure was noised about the Surf House, the ladies, supported by those timid masculines who were afraid to encounter so many perils of the deep, gathered about on the porches of the hotel to witness the affair from afar. At 5 o'clock their curiosity was gratified.

"The Toilers of the Sea,"

or "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," as Victor Hugo puts it, at that hour started out in single file for the beach. They had donned the fantastic bathing costume in their rooms; and as they, thus attired, marched down the gravelled walk and then plunged into the shifting sands, they presented much of the aspect of a gang of wreckers bound upon an errand of prey.

King Æolus holds a Loose Rein.

During the afternoon the wind had been blowing a gale from the sea. Doors and shutters were banged about with recklessness; chairs were picked up boldly and whirled through the air like bits of paper; hats, and shawls and sundowners parted company with their owners, to join in this dance of the Furies. It seemed, in truth, as if Æolus, King of Winds, had given loose reins to all his turbulent subjects, while fierce Boreas and mild Zephyr joined in a mad chase. To this masquerade of the elements the rain and the hail lent their aid. Taken altogether, it was a boisterous and, seemingly, an unpropitious day wherein to tempt the ocean.

Les travailleurs toiled on, notwithstanding; they zigzagged through the sand, they closed their mouths to catch their breath, they bent their heads to the wind, they shielded their faces from the hail with their hands. Then they stood upon the brink of the waters and shivered at the prospect. "Is it not foul-hardy?" was the question that passed around. For apparently there were no continuous breakers; the whole surface of the ocean was one seething, gurgling sheet of foam.

Les travailleurs stood in the drenching rain and in the pelting hail, and shivered—what mortal would not have shivered?—at the prospect. But there was no time for parley; forward or backward—these were the two and the only alternatives. *Les travailleurs* went forward and plunged, doubtingly, into the surf.

An Apostrophe to Fishes.

And then, oh! ye fishes, great and small! ye crabs and whales!—ye monsters, sleek and slimy, who sport and revel from birth to death in this tempestuous ocean!—how we envied your happy lot! Are not ye, in very truth, the gods and goddesses of this lower sphere? What creatures who by nature and habit are forced to drag out a miserable existence on dry land, ever dream of such a high carnival of joy as gladdens your daily life?

"The Bath of the Season."

A great many fine flourishes have been wasted over "the bath of the season." Why is it that no one has discovered that there is within the range of possibility such a thing as "the bath of the season?" The necessary accompaniments are wind, and rain, and hail. *Les travailleurs* had all these in great abundance, and the result was that they were led to envy the lot of the fishes—a thing surely that was never heard of in history or story before. Half an hour later, as they galloped back to the hotel, they felt as if they had received a new lease of life, only they were a little weak in the knees, and a few cold chills crept down their backs. For such bodily ailments here is an efficient remedy. It was applied with instant and satisfactory results.

Among the other events which have added to the attractions of Atlantic City during the past few days was

The Hop at at the Surf House on Saturday Evening.

Every body present was disappointed. Owing to the numerous departures during the past week, a slim attendance, and a slow time generally, were confidently predicted in certain incredulous quarters. But the large dining saloon was filled with a select and jubilant company, in which every establishment of repute on the island was well represented. Herr Herrmann, and his companions of the "Satterlee Band," were in their best mood, and gave forth musical strains which would bear no mark of criticism. As they return to Philadelphia in a week, to inaugurate the fall and winter campaign in the city, they doubtless felt it incumbent upon them to outfiddle and out-bugle any of their previous efforts. And this they did.

The dancing was entered into with a rival intent to outtrip Terpsichore—successfully, of course. The laurels of the goddess lost much of their greenness, as the nimble feet of certain young ladies—whom I could mention, but will not, for their modesty's sake—whirled untiringly through waltz and galop and lancers, from eight o'clock till nearly midnight. It was the last hop of the season, and they too could not forbear to take the utmost advantage of such an opportunity.

A Quiet Sabbath

was the necessary sequence to the exhaustion of Saturday night. The "hail bath" was the only unusual episode. All the churches were well filled. This was especially the case at the Catholic Mission Chapel, to which large numbers resorted for the sake of the music rather than the sermon. The exercises were under the direction of Professor Jean Louis, of Philadelphia, who has been indefatigable in his efforts in this line. Concone's Mass, the "Sanctus" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*—this last by Mrs. Zurn, of Philadelphia—were rendered in finished style.

"The Season" Winding Up.

Despite the fact that the best and most invigorating bathing of the whole year is to be had in the month of September, there has been such a clearing out at the principal hotels, that most of them will soon close their doors on the retreating public. For the benefit of such as wish to enjoy to the fullest and latest extent the sea-breeze and the sea-bath, the Surf House this year will break over the antiquated customs which prevail at all the watering places, by remaining open until the first of October. Mine host Caleb, and Mr. D. B. Hilt, his cashier, have lost not a particle of their good nature and accommodating spirit, although they do look a little wearied now and then from the incessant labors of the past few months. To all who are disposed to put a climax upon their summer's recreation by a late sojourn at the seaside, they will tender as hearty a reception as of old.

OMIKRON.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

The "Series" Editor—The Baltimore Postmaster—The Political Prospect in Maryland—The New Conservative Party in the Ascendant, Etc.

BALTIMORE, August 19, 1866.

It is always refreshing to read the pictorial and funny column of Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH. I have just amused myself by looking over yesterday's edition. Keep your "phunny" man going; he does good service. By-the-way, and I say it honestly, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is by far the best afternoon journal published in the United States. It is interestingly fresh and readable on every page. I am not surprised, therefore, to learn of its extensive circulation and great success. The enterprise and energy it displayed in reporting and publishing the proceedings of the Conservative National Convention, could not fail of attracting plaudits on all sides.

Our new Postmaster, General Edward Shriver, entered upon the duties of his office on Wednesday last. He, of course, is a strong supporter of the policy of President Johnson, but a sounder Union man does not live in Maryland. He was formerly a Democrat, but voted for Mr. Lincoln, and maintained his policy. He is safe in every respect, and will make an efficient officer. We trusted him in time of war, and can trust him in peace. There is a heavy pressure on subordinate offices in his department, but I learn he contemplates very few changes.

As a general thing, the proceedings of the late Philadelphia National Convention are well thought of here. Some Democrats and many Southern sympathizers—especially those who wished success to the Rebellion—do not exactly swallow Mr. Raymond's address. It, however, the Democratic party continues in organization, and attempts to claim the work and advantages of the conservative movement thus inaugurated in your city, to its special benefit, the whole thing will sink, as it should, into contemptible nothingness.

The political contest in this city and State will be a fierce one. Already the excitement is up to high-water mark. There seems scarcely a doubt that what is termed the Johnson party, or conservative wing, will be successful here and throughout Maryland this fall. I make this announcement, not as a partisan, but because the force of circumstances fully indicate it. It is proper, therefore, you should be posted. Nearly the entire voting population of the State will be registered by the time the elections take place. It is folly to dispute the truth.

Quite a number of the Southern delegates returned from the Convention are still in our city. They find many sympathizers, and are warmly received by those who once ardently desired the success of the Rebellion.

There is one thing certain, that, unless newspaper editors and others cease examination and reexamination, and the application of senseless, decisive epithets toward citizens of the North and South, thus engendering hatred and bad feeling, conservatism and the work of the great Philadelphia Convention will be of no avail. Those who saved the country, crushed out treason, and are at present in power, will continue to be masters. It must be fully known by the Southern chivalry that those who whipped them are not mean Yankees and contemptible mudsills.

Purely repentant Rebels, returning like the Prodigal Son, ought to be taken by the hand. The mistake now is in attempting to restore or reinstate the old Southern politicians, who are proud, arrogant, and unrepentant, instead of laying them aside and taking up fresh honest patriotic men, whose loyalty is unquestionable. Better have mechanics and honest common sense dawdlers in Congress and State Legislatures and Executive offices, than those old worn-out, played-out, reactory Southern politicians who brought the nation into difficulty. Such men can easily be found if desired.

Holliday Street Theatre, after extensive renovation, opens again on Monday, under the management of John T. Ford.

Our city continues healthy. No cholera.

"BONO."

POLAR ICE AND THE GULF STREAM.—M. Giad, in a letter read before the French Academy on the Polar Ice and the Gulf Stream, expressed the opinion that the stream keeps up its identity as far as the north of Siberia, and only loses itself in the Polar Basin. He contended that the Pole is by no means always occupied with ice, and that as the waters of the Gulf Stream keep themselves open in the spaces of the glacial seas which they traverse, it is in the prolongation of that current between the Spitzbergen Group and Nova Zembla that we ought to look out for the easiest route by which to arrive at the Arctic geographical Pole.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY IN PARIS.—New regulations have been adopted at the Imperial Library in Paris to check the extensive system of thieving and laceration of volumes carried on there. A man died recently in one of the outskirts of Paris, and nineteen books belonging to the library were found in his possession. During last December fifty volumes are known to have been stolen from the library, and how many more cannot be discovered yet. Volumes four times stolen have been four times purchased and placed in the library, and, after all, have been stolen again.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

August 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation between this date and August 25, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH

8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 452 12 453, 13,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos 1407, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 80; Arch-st. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 12 1mos* CASPER HEFT.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THIRTEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union citizens of Thirteenth Ward will be held at Washington Hall, S. W. corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1866 for the purpose of electing Judges and Inspectors, and nominate Delegates to the different conventions. By order of

E. HARPER JEFFERIES, President.

CHARLES P. FERRY, M. M. COPPUCK, } Secretaries.

8 20 2t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,

F. T. WALTON,

THIRTEENTH WARD,

Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 15 11t

FOR CORONER,

1866,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 9t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOSTER'S LIFE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.
BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.
LINCOLN'S ORIGIN OF THE WAR.
CORDOZO'S REMINISCENCES OF CHARLESTON.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VALLANDIGHAM.
HARRY GILMOR'S FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE.
COOKE'S SORRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.
REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY.
POLLARD'S BIG STORIES.
LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.
PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
All the New Books on every subject.
All kinds of Stationery.

HOWARD CHALLEN,
8 14 6t No 1308 CHESNUT Street.

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES, BY LILIAN FOSTER.
AGENTS WANTED—apply to

HOWARD CHALLEN,
8 14 6t No 1308 CHESNUT Street.

CROQUET!

CROQUET!

CROQUET!

JOSEPH PARKER,

Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Manufactures and imports the new and Popular Game of

CROQUET,

At the following prices, sent to all parts of the United States by Express:—

No. 1. Plain Maple Sets $8 00
No. 6. Varnished Maple sets 9 00
No. 1. Varnished Maple with good hickory handles, per set 10 00
No. 2. Full size Maple Balls and Mallet Heads, with good hickory handles, stained and varnished boxes, very desirable, per set, only 12 50
Finer sets, from ..... $15 00 to 25 00

Old sets repaired and repainted.

Balls and Mallets sold separately when desired.

Also, Importer and Dealer in [8 17 3t

CRICKET, ARCHERY, AND BASE BALL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female families or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

8 18 3w Proprietor.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURRIE No. 608 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING

MR. SARGENT

Will return to the city and resume business September

Orders received as usual at

MASON & CO.'S

17 No 907 CHESNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 23d inst.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 20 3t No 132 South WHARVES

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN COMING FROM Barnsboro' Station, West Jersey Railroad, to Third and Walnut streets a pair of Linen Cuffs, with Gold studs attached, with small black set in the centre. The above reward will be paid by returning to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. 8 17 3t

FOUND.—A TERRIER DOG, BLACK AND Tan. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have the same. Address "TAN," TELEGRAPH office. 8 19 2t

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

Made to order by

8 14 1mre* EVANS, No 238 SOUTH Street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,

8 14 1m* No 51 S. FOURTH Street.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE and dwelling, No. 470 North EIGHTH Street. Apply to WILLIAM SADLER, No. 801 CALLOWHILL Street. 8 20 3*

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 13 7t

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID

YOUNG MEN

IN ACQUIRING

A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

Primary Department $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils $200.

MADAME HERVILLY, Principal

6 22 mwf4m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.

8 13 mwf3t Head Master.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop

The highest grade known

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S

Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,

EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,

14§ Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W cor BROAD and WALNUT.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4-mwfrp Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
WALTERS, TRAYS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 9½ o'clock, in lots to suit retail storekeepers—
150 dozen fine oval waiters and trays, 12 to 26 inches.
Damaged on voyage from Liverpool per ship "General Shipley."

AXES, HATCHETS, PICKS, ETC.
Also, a lot of American C. S. Axes, Hatchets, Picks, Hammers, Adzes, etc., seconds.

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE
On Tuesday Morning,

A very large assortment in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, Wines Cordial Bowls, Dishes, Castors, Cruets, Ale Glasses, etc.

PRESERVING JARS.
Also, 100 dozen Glass Fruit Jars. 8 18 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SECOND LARGE FALL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.
By catalogue On Wednesday,

August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 850 lots new and seasonable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 18 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 6

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.

N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 8 6m4p

Communication.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—I find the time is drawing nigh for the nomination of candidates for the different offices in the gift of the citizens of Philadelphia. I feel deeply interested in the nomination of Recorder of Deeds. For this office there is a name before the people, a gentleman of high standing, and one who has given more credit to our city than any one man, and one who has done more in assisting our brave boys who went forth with willing hearts to defend our glorious old flag. This man is William M. Cooper, of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. He was the first to start in the noble work of feeding the soldiers as they passed through our city. It was at the Cooper-shop saloon that the Soldiers' Home was inaugurated. It is due to Mr. Cooper to state that he gave up his business and sent a portion of his men and boys to the front, and furnished them with arms in defense of our country. Mr. Cooper has sacrificed his all upon the altar of his country, and it is now for the citizens of Philadelphia to honor him who took the leading part in doing so much honor to the city of Brotherly Love. Mr. Cooper was identified with the old-time Whig party, and was a firm supporter of William Henry Harrison and Henry Clay. Respectfully, S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

THE FATE OF A FALLEN WOMAN.—One of the saddest cases of suicide which we have ever been called upon to record, was committed on Monday last, by a young lady of this city, under circumstances of the most distressing character. It appears there was a picnic at Delta Grove, on the banks of the Rancocas creek, a short distance above Delanco—a place that has recently become the resort for rowdies, blacklers, and courte-ans. Among those present was a Miss V——, residing in the northeastern section of the city, whose attract ve countenance, genteel dress, and general prepossessing appearance, indicated that she was not only a stranger to the reckless scenes of conviviality and dissipation which are constantly occurring at the place, but that she had been the associate of the educated and refined. And such had been the case. Miss V——, at a late hour in the afternoon, in company with another lady and a gentleman, accepted an invitation to take a short boat trip on the Rancocas. After proceeding for some distance, and indulging in many pleasant jokes, she arose and said to her companion that she had lived long enough, and at once plunged into the creek, never to be seen alive again. Her remains were found floating near Bridgeboro on the following day, and were taken to that village. As she was "unknown" the Coroner took charge of the body, and had it interred in the poor ground adjoining the Methodist Church of that place. A day or two afterwards, however, her father, who is a gentleman of considerable wealth and influence, had the body disintered, and recognising it as his "lost" daughter, allowed it to be again interred in the same spot, in the same pauper pine box that is charitably furnished at the public expense for such bodies as are unclaimed. The history of the young girl is indeed a sad one. She was a beautiful girl, and well educated, naturally vivacious and joyful, but she was enticed from her home, and her future career is briefly told. Abandoned by her parents, despised by her other relatives, shunned by her former friends and acquaintances, deprived of her once happy and comfortable home, and denied the counsel and assistance necessary to cheer and attract her from the wrong path, is it any wonder she led a brief life of shame and found a harlot's grave? She was the unfortunate victim of perfidy, of wrong, of neglect. To her may be applied the stanzas of Cunningham:—

"Such was the girl, and oh! her look
Bore witness to the hell within;
Stuck that face—you read a book
Stamped with the wretchedness of sin.

"And yet upon her haggard face
Would sometimes wake a sudden grace;
A mild'r beam would warm her eyes,
A blush upon her cheek arise,
Which seemed to say, that in her breast,
By demon spirits long possest,
Virtues with vices rarely link'd
Lay pent and struggling—not extinct."

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE WIGWAM.—Yesterday, in response to a call in the daily papers, there was a rather large congregation gathered in the Wigwam. As early as quarter after 9 they commenced to assemble from all directions. Before half-past 10 the place was nearly half full. As we sat there we could not but think of the change that had come over the place. But three days before, and that lofty roof had quivered with the thundering shouts of an excited mass. Now everything was changed. The services, which were of a very interesting character, commenced by the singing of hymns suitable to the occasion, after which there was a very impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Manship. In the afternoon there was a prayer-meeting held at 3 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock there was Divine service by Rev. Dr. Landis, of Kentucky. Both morning and afternoon the service was well attended in spite of the trifling discomfort of the showers that sprinkled the congregation somewhat. Altogether it was a very impressive occasion, and the only subject of regret is that there was not sufficient notice given to the public, and there were not sufficient means or conveyance to and from the Wigwam.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Benjamin Henry (colored), who, in connection with Michael Griffen was arrested some time ago on the charge of stealing a horse, wagon, and harness, was arrested again on Saturday afternoon, together with a colored man named Samuel Davis who had gone Henry's bail. Davis had no property.

The horse had been stolen from Charles B. Bittle, the wagon from James Tomlinson and the harness from Henry H Lodge, all residing in Longacoming, Camden county, New Jersey, and had been stolen on the 10th instant. Henry and Davis were arrested at Seventh and South streets, and after the hearing this morning, were committed by Alderman Fletcher, to await an order from the Camden authorities. They were both professional thieves, and had hardly been two weeks out of the Trenton Penitentiary where they had been serving a term of two years. They both live in the negro settlement of Snow Hill, just back of Camden.

WHO STOLE THE HAM?—Michael Quigley is fond of ham and eggs, but his purse is very slender. Whilst he was in the market house Saturday morning, there came floating up to his nostrils the seductive odor of a ham. It was too much for Mike. He could not resist its attractions, but seized upon the savory ham and bore it away in triumph. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and before he had a chance to taste a morsel of the said delectable prize, he was ignominiously arrested and conveyed to the lock-up. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $800 to answer.

AN OBSTREPEROUS "JEHU."—Thomas McCloskey, hailing from New Jersey, and dealing in vegetables, got into a difficulty on Saturday morning. Thomas had a wagon load of corn under his charge, and not being satisfied to wait until the street was clear, he put his horses at full speed in the neighborhood of New Market and Noble streets, and came into violent collision with divers vehicles. He was arrested in his reckless career and taken to the Station House. Alderman Beeker committed him in default of bail at a hearing this morning.

STEALING A TOW-LINE.—Peter Murray was arrested about 4 o'clock this morning in Girard avenue, below Fifth street, under very suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession a tow-line, nearly new, which he said he had bought for a dollar. The line is worth at least ten dollars and is now at the Tenth District Station House, Tenth and Master streets, awaiting an owner. Murray is a vagrant without any fixed residence. He was committed by Alderman Shoemaker in default of bail.

PUGNACIOUS CUSTOMERS.—James Teague and George Stonemetz were arrested in the neighborhood of Tenth street and Girard avenue, on the charge of interfering with an officer making an arrest. An officer had arrested a man for disorderly conduct, when Teague and Stonemetz attempted a rescue. Teague had a "billy" on his person, but did not use it. Teague was committed in default of $1000 bail, and Stonemetz was held in $800 bail to answer, by Alderman Finch.

A TERRIBLE FELLOW.—Conrad H. Hopp is a German of warlike and lager-beer propensities. Last Saturday evening he got particularly brave, and made a desperate assault on a small child, catching it by the neck and choking it. The child was a weak little thing only four or five years old. A brave man that! The affair occurred at Tenth street and Girard avenue. Hopp was arrested, and this morning he had a hearing before Alderman Shane, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

CORNER LOUNGING.—This is a nuisance that is becoming a crying evil. There are numbers of young men who, without any apparent means of support, hang around the corners of streets insulting passers-by. There were a number arrested yesterday at the corner of Noble and Front streets, which is a favorite haunt of these rowdies.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT.—There appears to be considerable mystery about the movements of the two gentlemen who are contesting for this position. There was a meeting proposed at the Custom House this morning at 11 o'clock, to settle the matter, but ex-Governor W. F. Johnston failed to make his appearance. It is rumored that in case the present incumbent refuses to vacate, Mr. Johnston will take an office elsewhere and go on with the duties of the office. On the principle that two heads are better than none, perhaps the duties will be all the more satisfactorily performed.

CHOLERA.—There were fourteen cases of Asiatic Cholera reported to the Board of Health since our last report. Of these four cases were fatal.

DOES OUR RACE DEGENERATE?—

Oft it's argued, by word and figure,
Do mankind grow smaller or bigger!
Most English nobles have outgrown
Armor in which their fathers shone.
A "medium" here, when in a trance,
Lately gave the future a glance.
An saw his great-grandsons in dispute
All about how to enlarge a suit,
Which their ancestor, stout and tall,
Found just to fit him at Tower Hall!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—PRESTON.—On the morning of August 16, 1866, in Wilmington, Del., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev William Aikman, Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, Jr. to Miss SALLIE, daughter of William Preston, Esq., all of that city.

DALLAS—BAKER.—On Sunday evening, August 19, by Rev. D. W. Bartine, of St. George's M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN M. DALLAS to Miss VIRGINIA BAKER, all of Philadelphia.

MITCHELL—PORTER.—On Wednesday morning, August 15, at St. Peter's Church, Delaware, Ohio, by the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Hon. M. G. MITCHELL, of Piqua, Ohio, and Mrs. S. C. PORTER, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 17th instant, CONRAD BAKER, Jr., eldest son of Conrad and Catharine Baker, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends, and Spring Garden Council, U. O. of A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Vienna street, below Richmond, Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BENNERS.—On the 19th instant, WILLIE GUSTAVUS, son of Gustavus G. and Sylvania Benners, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Evan Fox, No. 732 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

RUTHERFORD.—On the 19th inst, JOHN RUTHERFORD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1832 Wallace street, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

SOWERS.—On the 18th instant, after a short but severe illness, Miss MARY SOWERS, daughter of Henry and the late Christiana Sowers, aged 56 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1318 Heath street (west of Thirteenth, below Girard avenue), on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WARNICK.—On Sunday, August 19, 1866, HELENA RUHN, wife of Charles W. Warnick, and only sister of Samuel P. Huhn

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Warnick, No. 2196 N. Sixth street.

WILSON.—Near Wellsville, Ohio, on Thursday, the 16th instant, MADGIE STEWART, daughter of Stewart and Sallie K. Wilson, aged 9 years and 2 months

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 810 N. Fifth street, on Monday, the 20th instant, at o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17.	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculus	
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	1 00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $15. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw3

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles. Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 216 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Gradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 15, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mwfsw4p 6 No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PERSONAL.

INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! At

OWENS & CO.'S,
8 15 7t No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OWENS & CO.,

MILITARY AND NAVAL LAW OFFICE,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, ARE

NOW PREPARED TO COLLECT ALL

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY AGAINST THE

UNITED STATES.

$100. $100. $100. $100. $100.

To Fathers, to Mothers, to Widows, and to Minor Children. All soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, and those who were discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and receives one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. The Widows, Fathers, Mothers, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to be one hundred dollars extra Bounty, to be obtained on application, in person, or by letter, to the Military and Naval Law Office of OWENS & CO. 8 15 7t

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. (8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $5 . The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $56. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases to his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish. Office, No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 8 15 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 20.

Movements of Queen Emma.

Queen Emma dined on Saturday evening with Secretary Seward. President Johnson, Mrs. Patterson, Secretary and Mrs. Welles, Postmaster General Randall, Secretaries Browning and McCulloch, and Attorney-General Stanbury were of the party. Yesterday morning and afternoon the Queen and suite, accompanied by Secretary Seward, attended at St. John's Episcopal Church.

Last evening the party made a social call on President Johnson and family, and to-day they are visiting the Treasury and other Executive departments.

The Queen will leave Washington by the early train to-morrow for Niagara Falls.

The National Conservatives.

The Committee of the National Union Convention have mostly concluded their labors, and are rapidly leaving Washington for their homes.

The National Executive Committee is actively engaged in preparing documents for publication, including the official report of the proceedings of the Convention, large numbers of which are to be distributed.

Freedmen in South Carolina.

The Freedmen's Bureau has reports from South Carolina that there is considerable vagrancy and disposition to violate contracts among a portion of the freedmen, but that the idle whites there are generally responsible for outrages committed by the freedmen.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The National Labor Congress—Sad Accident—Queen Emma, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 20.—The National Labor Congress assembled here in the Front Street Theatre to-day. Several hundred delegates are present, including representatives from nearly all of the States.

A pleasure-boat upset in Baltimore harbor yesterday during the heavy storm, and Mrs. Hoben, her daughter, and Miss Murray, were precipitated into the Potapsco. The two latter were respectively fifteen and sixteen years of age. All were drowned.

Queen Emma passed through Baltimore to-day *en route* for Niagara.

The Labor Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—The Labor Convention assembled at noon to-day at the Front Street Theatre. Some fifty or sixty names have been recorded so far, and many delegates are expected.

The Labor Convention has been temporarily organized by calling John Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, to the chair. A committee on permanent organization was then appointed.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—General Edward McCook, American Minister to the kingdom of Hawaii, was presented to the king on the 26th of July. The Hawaiian Legislature assembled, and adjourned until the 28th of July. The Honolulu papers suggest the organization of a vigilance committee, to protect the foreign residents from violence by the murderous coolies lately imported from China.

Arrived, steamer *Montana*, from Portland, Oregon, with $13,500 in treasure. Also, United States ship *St. Marys*, and *Colvocoresses*, from Panama, and barque *Bragila*, from Cardiff.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Sixty-nine deaths from cholera were reported on Saturday, and fifty-four yesterday.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 20, 12 M.—Gold is held at 148¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The August sessions of the United States District Court commenced this morning. James C Hand was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. There being no business ready, the Court adjourned until to morrow morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases still occupy the time and attention of the Court.

In the case of Bartley, convicted on a charge of burglary, the Judge questioned several witnesses as to identity. Bartley has produced witnesses who swear that he was not near the premises upon which the burglary was committed. Witnesses did not fail to identify the man. He was remanded to the Penitentiary.

Hannah O'Connor was charged with the larceny of shawls, hats, jewelry, etc., the property of M. Freidenburg.

Mr. Freidenburg discovered defendant in the act of stealing some articles. She, upon being discovered, was considerably confused. She was a domestic in Freidenburg's house. Mr. Freidenburg found one shawl in the yard, and some of the other articles in a bundle she had made.

The defendant says that the shawls were her own, but Mr. Freidenburg knew them by the tickets that were upon them. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

John Hicks and John W. Filley were charged with the larceny of $150, the property of S. B Smith, a clock maker in South street. Filley was not on trial; Hicks was. It was stated that these men went into the store of Mr. Smith and talked of buying a clock. While one engaged the attention of Mr. Smith, the other went slyly to the desk and stole a pocket-book containing the money in question. A clock was bought, and the men started out, but they were stopped. One got out into the street, but both were arrested.

Hicks denied having anything whatever to do with the matter. He stated that he went into the store simply to buy a clock; he bought a clock and paid for it; he did not run out of the store, but stood still.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

David Earles was charged with the larceny of dry goods, the property of persons unknown.

A woman, in whose house the goods were found, stated that she bought some of them without asking Earles anything about them. He gave her the rest.

James Miller was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a finger-ring and two dollars, the property of Robert Allen. The prosecutor not appearing the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Francis Ingleman was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Robert O'Connor.

Henry O'Neil was charged with the larceny of a coat, hat, etc., the property of Robert O'Donald. He was drunk when he took the things. He thought he had a right to use them, O'Donald being his brother-in-law. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

James Scott was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Robert Morrison with intent to kill.

It seems that Scott has been in the habit of sneaking about the house of Morrison. On this occasion he attempted to get into the house of Morrison; and when Morrison attempted to prevent him entering, he struck him on the head with a stick, and afterwards beat him severely. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to the County Prison for thirty days.

William H. Gordon was charged with the larceny of 120 pounds of coffee, the property of James Christian.

Christian stated that the coffee was not his, but belonged to the barque *Victoria*. The vessel has sailed, and the witnesses have gone. Christian knew nothing of it, and consequently there was no evidence. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Annie Burney was charged with the larceny two finger-rings and pocket-books, the property of Henry Ghabley.

The defendant was a servant in the house of Mr. Ghabley. The articles were found upon a friend of defendant. Defendant stated that she gave these things to her friend Mr. Ghabley identified his goods by his private mark. He keeps a notion store on Ridge av

THE NEW PARTY.

Speech of Andrew Johnson to the Convention Delegation—What He Thinks of their Action—His Reply to Reverdy Johnson—Determination to Carry out His Policy—Arraignment of Congress—He Accuses it of Encroaching upon Constitutional Rights—How it has Abused the President—The Philadelphia Convention and the Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President with an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, met this morning and postponed until 1 o'clock the time for the interview. It was originally intended that 10 A. M. should be the hour at which the reception would be had.

About 1 o'clock the Committee, headed by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the East Room by Marshal Gooding, and were so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the Convention who were in the city were then invited in, and took a position in the rear of the Committee. The President soon appeared, and was accompanied by Secretaries McCulloch, Welles, and Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, then advanced and said:—

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Speech.

Mr. President:—We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which, in every State and Territory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union, as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable.

Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty, for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so alarmingly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, sir, President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which animated every member of the Convention. Great as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens in their deep devotion to the Union, and their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction could you have seen and heard all that was done and said upon the occasion.

Every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife ended—the peaceful reign of peace, under the protection, not of arms, but the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed, you would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic dissensions in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention, on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakening my heartiest gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt, as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of harmony, proclaiming devotion to a common country—of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the Convention, and in the feeling there manifested, we have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went "shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution," and stood hand in hand around the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support, so will they again, with like magnanimity, devotion, and power, stand around your Administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support. In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution, and laws, and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they "recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation, and loyal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast," and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add we are confident that the Convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety, and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which, for the same purpose, was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor, in his re-election by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-elect on neces-arily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much lamented public servant whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and, judging now by the opposne one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are indicated by the fact that Congress has continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which, at one time, the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying the right to be represented whilst subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, sir, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuing by sanctying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their heart is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be allowed, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing. And in the discharge of the duties which these impose upon you, we, as did every member of the Convention, again for ourselves, individually tender to you our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

With a united Union, with no foot but freemen's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, with Christian resignation, be referred to a Providential purpose of fixing our beloved country on a firm and enduring basis which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever, will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and we in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor.

And permit me, sir, in conclusion, to add that, great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild but expressive words, 'will be disregarded.'' In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-citizens.

Now, sir, as the Chairman of this committee, and in behalf of the Convention, I have the honor to present you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had concluded, the President said:—

Speech of President Johnson.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to infer what I might, and ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to, and do, overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly, I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention, when I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of south Carolina and Massachusetts, arm-in-arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think that we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and not yet and ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right), while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us.

In alluding to that element, I shall go no farther than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it. That, I do not believe, the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have been hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation, and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provision, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties, as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. (Hearty applause.)

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive department of the Government has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of my countrymen? (Cries of "Never!" and great applause.) So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. (Cries of "That's so!" and applause.) I have felt at my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to those proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive.

My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but having stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of a farm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.) I said on a previous occasion, and repeat it now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle the question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. (Cries of "That's so!" and applause.) I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, and I saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than by the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. (Cries of "That's so," and applause.) We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Enthusiastic applause.) This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villanous character, has made its way through the press.

What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. During to stand by the Constitution of our fathers! (Approaching Senator Johnson), I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least, since 1787. (Renewed applause.) I think I may also say, that the declarations that were made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence. (Cries of "Glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. (Cries of "Good," and applause.) Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States (renewed applause); for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the Government, without reference to party. The query only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. (Cries of "Good!" and applause.) How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as much as the men they were, in fact, in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of the Convention, I may be permitted again to ask what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position, from alderman or a village to the Presidency of the United States; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy would it have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill! (Laughter and applause.)

With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery so to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary (laughter), in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictator. ("That's true," and applause.)

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. (Great cheering.) It is upon that I have always relied. It is upon that I rely now. (A voice, "And the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized, calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. (Great applause.) I acknowledge no superior, except God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusastic cheering.) For the one, I try to obey all His commands, as best I can compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the indorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. ("We are sure of it.")

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Andrew Johnson, by Executive Proclamation, Declares the Lone Star State Thoroughly Reconstructed — Martial Law Abolished.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following proclamation is in readiness to be issued by the President:—

Whereas, By proclamation of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the Marshal by law;

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and except, also, the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and other States before named as might maintain a loyal observance to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7, in same year, the insurrection was declared still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, By another proclamation, made the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, and in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Rebellion was declared to still exist, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was in certain specified cases, suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the Rebellion, or until said proclamation should, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked:—

And whereas, The House of Representatives, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:—

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that the war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution, in the words following, to wit:—

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;"

And whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially and identically the same, and as such have been, and yet are, regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas The President of the United States, by proclamation of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, declared that the insurrection in the State of Texas has been suppressed, and that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, The President of the United States, by further proclamation, issued on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, did promulgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in any or in all the States before mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas; and did further promulgate and declare that the law could be sustained and enforced in the several States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and did further declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has a right or power to go out or separate itself from or be separated from the American Union; and that, therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare in the same last-mentioned proclamation that the several afore-mentioned States, excepting Texas, have in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity;

And whereas, The President of the United State in the proclamation did further declare, that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that the people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or divested so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

And whereas, The President did in the same proclamation further declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States, not as Territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; *And further*, That such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws or the United States are made equal, and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before-named States, except Texas, to be and to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

And whereas, The President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrew and final suppression, had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last-named proclamation recited:

And whereas, The President, in the said proclamation of the 13th of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and there by proclamation declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded;

And whereas, Subsequently to the said second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completed, and everywhere suppressed and ended, the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions;

And, whereas, The laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and will conform in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, As all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially named, now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection;

And whereas, Adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress, and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws or the United States, within the State of Texas, if a re-ort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is so to be henceforth regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth (20th) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mth No. 516 RACE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH street, above Market—H. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brac Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments co ducted by a Lady. 52

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 8 31§

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attende to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, 2d., M. D.,	J. E. TOWNSEND, D. D. S.
7 27 § Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$160,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71		$135 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81		128,100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes		94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90,555 00
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		83,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first li

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Newspaper Published on Board the "Great Eastern."

THE GREAT EASTERN TELEGRAPH, 1866, *and Test-Room Chronicle; containing all the Latest Home, Colonial, and Continental News; and being an Epitome of Political, Social, Ecclesiastical, Military, Naval, Legal, Artistic, Literary, Dramatic, Commercial, Electrical, Sporting, Geographical, Geological, Zoological, Mythological, and General Intelligence.*

[Telegrams Received Through the Cable During This Week.]

HOME NEWS.

JULY 15

SATURDAY'S NEWS.—No alteration in bank rate. Consols, 87¼.

Cork steamer *Osprey* in collision with H. M. S. *Amazon*, for Halifax, off Portland, July 6; both foundered; dozen drowned, rest reached Torquay in boats. *Amazon* put helm hard starboard.

JULY 16.

Cholera broke out at Liverpool; several deaths.

Birmingham Banking Company stopped payment on Saturday. Liabilities over two millions; 800 shareholders.

DARMSTADT, July 12, 2 A. M.—Princess Louise of Hesse gave birth to a princess.

Steamship *Hibernian* left Greencastle for Quebec Friday, 6 A. M.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday.—Enfield rifles to be converted into breech-loaders.

JULY 17.

Money market firm. Bank rate, 10. French bonds ¼ per cent. Birmingham Bank to be wound up in Chancery. Much local but no general suffering. London prices unaffected.

Ex-Chief Baron Pollock to be Baronet.

Lord Henry Lennox is now Secretary to the Admiralty.

Racoon leaves Valentia to-morrow for Queenstown.

JULY 19.

English funds risen ¼ per cent. Stock exchange rate for short loans on English securities, 5@7 per cent. General rate for good paper, 9@9½ per cent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday night.—New Ministers took their seats. Attorney-general said it was not intended to proceed with Bankruptcy bill this session. In reply to several members, General Peel said rifles altered to breech-loaders would be ready for our troops before end of financial year. Gladstone withdrew Reform bill.

Verdict of murder against the warder of Brighton for murder of his wife.

Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh visited *Giantonomah* Saturday.

JULY 19—Late.

Money well supported at yesterday's improvement. Great Western and Southeastern Railway stock, 1½ per cent. Money is easy on Stock Exchange. Short loans on Government securities, 7 to 6 per cent.

Mrs. Gordon declines to prosecute ex-Gov. Eyre. Mr. Blake's ballot motion lost—197 to 119. Commission to inquire into the condition of mercantile marine—causes of falling off in numbers and efficiency in last twenty years. Mr. Henly objected to government action. Sir Stafford Northcote objected to so, but he pledged Government to institute full inquiry into the subject. Motion withdrawn. Parliament to be prorogued August 4. Lord St. Leonards gave notice of motion that should severance between Church at home and colonies take place, endowments of latter should revert to donors.

One hundred to eighty against Gladiateur for Goodwood Cup; thirty-three to one against Dragon for Derby, 1867.

JULY 21.

Reform League announced intention to hold demonstration in Hyde Park, notwithstanding prohibition of police.

Consols risen ¼ per cent. Steady demand for United States bonds, which have risen ¾ per cent. Money plentiful on Stock Exchange; rate for short loans Government securities, 5 to 6 per cent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Creary withdrew his objective Franchise Education Tests bills. Election returning Officers bill for giving votes referred to Select Committee. Debate on second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Church Rate bill. Mr Disraeli offered no objection to it, but could not pledge the Government to oppose the third reading.

First dinner of the Cobden Club met Saturday at the Star and Garter. Mr. Gladstone in the chair, supported by Earl Russell.

First delivery of breech-loaders to the War Office, August 4.

An influential deputation from Glasgow to Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying for a commission to inquire into working of Bank Act.

National Rifle Association's annual camp gathering at Wimbledon Common going off very merrily. A member of the London Scottish won the Queen's prize. Common illuminated every night. Theatrical concerts and hospitable festivities in honor of Belgian volunteers.

Grand Volunteer Review in Hyde Park to-morrow (Saturday).

LONDON—Saturday Morning.—Lord Stanley declared last night, in Commons, England's policy pacific, observant, free from all engagements.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

JULY 14.

General Cialdini is marching upon Rovigo with an army of more than 100,000 men and 200 guns. The Austrians have evacuated the whole territory between the Mincio and the Adige.

JULY 15.

PARIS, July 11, evening.—Italy has already declared to France not to accept a separate armistice. Impressions here very warlike, chances of peace having declined. French fleet on its way to Venice. French Commissioners ordered to occupy Venetia. Notice sent to headquarters of Prussians to announce armed mediation of the Emperor.

JULY 15—Late.

Prussians have declined armistice.

JULY 17.

Prussians had successful engagement before Olmutz yesterday; captured six guns. Further fighting expected to-day. Austrians withdrawing from Moldavia towards Vienna.

JULY 7—Late.

Cialdini occupies Padua, Venice, both on the line of railway connecting Vienna and the Quadrilateral, Venice. Padua is only 23 miles from Venice. The only Austrian troops now having railway connection with Venice are those in Venice itself.

Conflict between Prussians and Federals on 13th. Prussians completely victorious. Federals evacuated Frankfort, Prussians marching there. Among the conditions of peace, Prussia and Italy include the re-establishment of Hungary. Count de Chamboru's palace at Vienna is offered for sale.

JULY 19.

Prussians repeating victories, and gaining adhesions from small States. The main army, within 50 miles of Vienna, have cut the railway to Vienna. Austrian army between Prussians and Vienna; under Archduke, 160 000 men. Money and archives removed from Vienna to Comorn. Armament of French fleet stopped.

LONDON, Thursday Morning.—The Italians occupy Borgo Forte. Fleet left Ancona. The *Moniteur* denies Emperor contemplates armed mediation.

JULY 19—Late.

Frankfort is occupied by the Prussians, who are advancing on Vienna. Negotiations for a three days' truce between Prussians and Austrians have failed. All Austrian troops still in Vienna have retired to fortresses.

ITALY.—Volunteers defeated by Austrians at Conegliano, 16th instant. Prince Napoleon has gone from Paris on a special mission to headquarters of Victor Emanuel.

JULY 20.

ZARA, July 19.—Italian fleet, consisting of ironclad vessels and several steamers, opened attack on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. Result not known.

The *Moniteur* announces Prussia accepted basis of arrangement proposed by Napoleon. Agrees to abstain from hostilities for five days to await Austria's reply.

JULY 21.

Prussians crossed river, marched near Hohtzon, Hungary.

Austrians accepted proposal. Prussia abstains from hostilities for five days, during which Austria will have to notify acceptance of preliminaries of peace.

AMERICAN NEWS.

JULY 15.

China arrived. Monday abundant: Gold, 153½; Exchange on London, 167. Dreadful fire at Portland, half city burned, 2000 families homeless. Damage, $10,000,000.

JULY 16.

Yellow fever raging in Vera Cruz.

JULY 19.

Maryland has decided upon excluding negro testimony from the Courts at Smyrna. Fight between citizens and negroes reported. A fight between soldiers and negroes at Atlanta. Sweeney urges Fenians to continue their preparations. Cholera gone from New York.

JULY 21.

Java arrived, New York 11th. Creoles revolted against Spanish Government at Puerto Principe, Cuba. Four Chilian ships disembarked 2000 men to assist insurgents.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

JULY 16.

DRAMMAU, NORWAY.—Fire, 300 houses burned, 1500 persons homeless. July 13.

JULY 19.

Great preparations at Cronstadt for grand reception of Captain Fox, bearing address from American Congress congratulating the Czar on his escape from assassination.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

SATURDAY, July 21, Noon.—Ship's time: Distance from Valencia, 952·3 knots; distance from Newfoundland, 716·7 knots; cable paid out, 1074 33 knots; percentage of slack on whole distance, 12·8.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

Composed by C. Scovell, Signalman.

We've travelled about a bit in our time,
And of flashes seen a few,
But the greatest flash at the present time
Is to flash the cable through,
Although small, we care not at all,
If our services prove true,
We'll sink all strife in this castle of life,
While laying the cable through.

CHORUS.

Then love a shipmate as yourself,
We all have something to do;
And never sit down with fear or frown,
While laying the cable through.

Some have wives to bless their lives,
Some lovers that may prove true;
So the whole day long, with a laugh and a song,
We'll lay the cable through.
We are on watch in light and in dark,
And do what we have to do;
We're careless of clime, and hope this time
To lay the cable through.

If a fog arise in the mid-day skies,
And the ships are lost to view;
The horn we'll sound that's heard all round,
While laying the cable through.
The sound that's heard are meant for words,
We hope to read them true;
And do our best before we rest,
To lay the cable through.

We have all parted from our friends,
And wished them all adieu;
But hope that it will not be long
Before the cable's through.
And then we will return again
In hopes to find them true;
So here's success to all employed
In laying the cable through.

The Atlantic Cable.

THE ABSENCE OF INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE 30TH JULY EXPLAINED.

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company at 5·55, July 30, from Mr. R. A. Gloss:—

'VALENTIA, July 30.—The annexed despatch will explain the absence of intelligence from the United States and Canada, and the delay in this transmission of messages to places west of Newfoundland. The public will be glad to know that the obstruction is only temporary, and likely to be removed in the course of the present week. The Atlantic cable works with great perfection; the communication is rapid and distinct, at 6½ words or about 34 letters per minute.

"Cyrus Field, Newfoundland, to Stewart and Glass, Valentia:—Many thanks for your congratulations. On our arrival here I learnt with much regret that Mr. Meckay had not been able with the appliances he had to repair the cable across.

"'I at once chartered the steamer *Bloodhound*, and she is now alongside the *Medway* taking in cable, grapnels, etc., and I leave to night (Sunday). We hope to get the cable reprired this week. I have chartered the steamer *Dauntless* to carry messages across until the cable is repaired, and she left for her destination this morning, and will be there on Monday night.'"

THE FIRST MESSAGE FROM AMERICA RECEIVED ON THE 31ST JULY.

The following telegram, being the first message from America by the cable, was received in London on the 31st July:—

NEW YORK, July 29 (morning).—The representatives of Tennessee have been admitted to Congress. Congress adjourned yesterday.

MESSAGE FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Earl of Carnarvon to Viscount Monck, Ottawa, Canada:—

I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the Governor-General of her North American Provinces, Her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph and the strengthening thereby of the unity of the British Empire.

Her Majesty includes her ancient Colony of Newfoundland in these congratulations to all her faithful subjects. CARNARVON.

July 28, 1866.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York novices of August 1, received by the Atlantic Telegraph cable, appear in the English papers of the 4th, the day the *Cuba* sailed from Liverpool.

THE CABLE AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London Daily News' City Article says:—"The process of equalization of prices as between England and America, through the medium of the cable, continues to prejudice the question of American securities."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,
1072 lbs cast iron Railroad Chairs,
9 Hand Cars,
6 Warehouse Trucks,
3 Wagons (two-horse),
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),
3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
5 Portable Forges,
4 Smith's Bellows,
13 Anvils,
1 Fire Bender,
1 Tire Drill,
1 Hand Drill,
1 Fanning Mill,
75 Gum Buckets
1 Work-hour Bell (large),
Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,
Tables,
Chairs,
Wardrobes,
Stationery Cases,
Iron Bedsteads,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Cooking Utensils,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,
Spokes,
Felloes,
Wagon Wheels,
Halters,
Cold Chisels,
Files,
Hammers,
Farrier Knives,
Punches,
Stocks and Dies,
Heading Tools,
Travellers,
Vices,
Wrenches,
Adzes,
Augers,
Braces and Bits,
Wood Clamps,
Tenon Cutters,
Gouges,
Hatchets,
Drawing Knives,
Spirits Levels,
Tape Lines,
Planes,
Glue Pots,
Saw Sets,
Hand-Saws,
Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Squares,
Trying Squares,
Broad Axes,
Callipers,
Compasses,
Mallets,
Pincers,
Screwdrivers,
Spokeshaves,
Splitting Gauges,
Round and Straight Knives,
Cutting Pliers,
Rivet Sets,
Claw and Edge Tools,
Pricking Wheels,
Paint Brushes,
Paint Cans,
Paint Muller,
Paint Stone,
Paint Mill,
Paints,
Colors,
Venetian Red,
Grindstones and Frames,
Soldering Irons,
Lumber Rule,
Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,
50 Ambulances,
3800 pounds Rope, assorted,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,
700 McC. and other Saddles,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,
500 Chopping Axes,
500 Shovels,
300 Spades,
500 feet of Hose,
831 Buckets,
214 Blankets,
247 Lanterns,
12 boxes win'w Glass,
85 Glazed Sash,
436 Martingales with Hames,
Wagon Covers,
Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
Stove-pipe,
Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

O. H. RUCKER,
Bvt, Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO, SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the saleroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 Sw Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 259 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Cars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c.:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Numbers for Battery
240 Porous Cups.
162 (15½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2800 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
196 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Iron Reels.
44 Pull Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee's).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
203 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt, Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 12t Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110 000 feet 3 " "
" 7 000 feet 3½ " "
" 50.000 feet 4 " "
" 10 000 feet 5 " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5.000 feet 3 " " "
" 8 000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet ⅞ " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,

PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer,
8 17 7t Philadelphia

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 420 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 6t Auctioneers.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 25, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·49 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26 and 10 56 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 8·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Delaware to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·70 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Pompeya, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 6·30 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Terrydale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Shoudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The first car leaves Front and Market about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains. Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express.....at 10·00 "
Harrisburg Accommodation, No. 1.....at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*.....at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 3 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2.....at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*.....at 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....at 11·70 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†.....at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†.....at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8 20 "
Columbia Train.....at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 10 "
Day Express.....at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE.

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·40 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·40 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·30 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its commodable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintende

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisbur

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. 7-30s sold at 106¼@106⅜; 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 110 for old 5-20s; and 102 for 10-40s. City loans were also in demand; the new issue sold at 99¼ and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were firmly held at an advance. Reading sold at 58¾@58⅞, an advance of 1¼ on the closing price of Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 59½, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 39½, a slight advance. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 58½ for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 64 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 37 for Catawissa preferred; 33¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Hestonville sold at 19, no change. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 25 for Girard College.

In Canal stocks the only activity was in Schuylkill Navigation, which was in demand at an advance. Preferred sold at 38¼@38½, the latter rate an advance of 1½; and common do. at 30@30⅛, an advance of ⅛; 58½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 51¼ for Mechanics'; 56½ for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Oil shares were dull, with the exception of Ocean, which sold largely at 5½@5¾.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 148½; 12 M., 148½; 1 P. M., 148¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....$5 58·69

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Sch Nav 6s 62.	88½	10 sh Sch Nav.	30
$4000 Pa W La tran.	101¾	300 sh do.....lots	30
$2000 Pa 5s.....	95½	100 sh do.....b5	30⅛
$4,00 City 6s,o lots...	95	300 sh do.....lots	30¼
$7100 do new lots	99¼	500 sh Sch N pf..lots	38
$100 do.....mun	99⅛	200 sh do.....b5	38⅛
$3200 Leh 6s, 84.....	89½	100 sh do.....b30	33¾
$400 C & A 6s 80..	88½	25 sh St Nch Coal.	3
$2000 H & B 1p 1s m	80½	200 sh do....b5wn	3⅜
$1000 do.....	80½	200 sh do ...lots.	3¼
$500 U S 7 30s July	106½	100 sh do..b30	3 3-16
$5000 do Jne5wn	106½	100 sh do.....	3⅜-16
$3500 do..June.	106½	100 sh Ocean.....	5½
$5000 Pa R 2d mt 6s.	98	200 sh do.....s30	5½
300 sh Reading...s10	58⅛	100 sh do.....	5⅝
100 sh do.....s30	58⅜	200 sh do.....s30	5½
200 sh do.....2d	58·69	2 sh N Penna.....	30½
100 sh do s5	58⅜	18 sh N Y & M.. ots	5½
14 sh Pa R.....lots	59½	200 sh Hest'v.....lots	19
8 sh do.....c	59½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....	148¼	148½
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼.....	139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June,	1864.... 13⅞	14
" " July,	1864.... 13⅜	13⅝
" " August,	1864.... 12⅞	13
" " October,	1864.... 11⅞	12
" " Dec.,	1864.... 10⅞	11
" " May,	1865.... 9⅞	9⅝
" " August,	1865.... 7⅞	7⅝
" " Sept.,	1865.... 7	7⅛
" " October,	1865.... 6⅛	6⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 20.—There is but little Quercitron Bark here; we quote No. 1 at $34 ₩ ton. Prices of Tanners' Bark are nominal.

The receipts of Cloverseed are small, and it commands $6 50@7; small sales of Timothy at $5@5 50 a bush. There is but little Flaxseed offering, and it commands $3·00.

The Flour Market is extremely quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only to a fair extent at $8 50@9 ₩ bbl. for old stock extras, $10 50@11 for fresh ground extras, $10 50@13 for common and fancy Northwestern family, and $14@16 for fresh ground family from new Wheat and fancy Ohio. Rye Flour is scarce, and sells in a small way at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is not much Wheat here, and there is no change in prices; sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime new red at $2 30@2 37; and white at $3 00. Rye has advanced to $2·15. Corn is abundant and dull. Yellow was offered at 95c., and mixed at 90c., but buyers refused to pay these figures. Oats are higher; sales of new Southern at 51c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is scarce and held firmly; sales of Ohio at $2 37.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 20.—The inactivity which we noticed at the close of our last report still continues. The receipts at Tischner & Jacoby's Yards for the past week reach about 2200 head, mostly all Pennsylvania stock. Holders of choice cattle, which are scarce, are not so firm in their views, and a slight concession in favor of buyers had to be made before sales even to a limited extent could be effected. Common stock are offered freely, but there is but little inquiry.

Below we give the particulars of the sales to-day:

125 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15¼@17.
84 " A. Kennedy, Western, 13@15.
34 " Jones McKee, Chester county, 13@16½.
80 " P. McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
110 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14½@17.
120 " J. S. Kirk, Western, 15@17½.
25 " McFillen & Montague, Western, 16@16½.
110 " James McFillen, Western, 16@17.
65 " S. S. McFillen, Western, 16@17.
114 " Ullman & Boeckman, Western, 16@17.
156 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@17½.
135 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 15@17.
94 " T. Mooney & Brother, 14@16½.
85 " H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 14@16.
85 " J. A. Chain, West Pennsylvania, 18@16.
37 " L. Frank, Western, 14@15½.
98 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@17½.
77 " Hope & Co., Western, 14@17.
16 " J. Cassaday, Western, 14@16.
27 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 16@15½.
15 " J. Clemson, Western, 15@16.
19 " D Branson, Chester county, 14@16.
48 " B Hood, Chester county, 15@17½.
21 " Owen Scully, Western, 13@15.
37 " Wayne & McArdle, Western 7@8½.
82 " M Dyrloes & Co., Western, 13@16.
54 " D. W. Gimmell, Delaware State, 5@8.
75 " J. Seldomridge, Western, 15@16.
42 " Thomas Toomey, Western, 6@7½.
26 " Thomas Burns, Western, 6@7½.
40 " H. Keebler, West Pennsylvania, 6.
37 " Evans & Grosh, Western, 14@16.

Cows and Calves come in slowly, and meet with a moderate demand at $75@100 for Cows and Calves, and at $50@80 for Springers. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep are rather quiet at former quotations. Receipts continue heavy, reaching 15,000 head. Some small sales have been reported at 6@6½@9 lb gross, as to quality.

Hogs.—The arrivals and sales of good fat Hogs at H. Glass' Hog Yard were 1910 head at prices ranging from $15 to 15 50 ₩ 100 lbs net. About 600 sold at Tischner & Jacoby's Yard at the same rates.

CAPTAIN COOK.—The people of New South Wales are about to erect a memorial to commemorate the discovery of that country in April, 1770, by Captain Cook.

General Sweeney's Address to the Fenians—He Exhorts them to Avoid Party Politics.

The old and tried members of the Fenian Brotherhood regret to find that some political papers are endeavoring to make it appear that our organization is about to be used for party purposes in the approaching political campaign, and I cannot allow such an impression to go abroad without a protest on my part.

The Fenian Brotherhood was established for the liberation of Ireland from a state of foreign misrule and subjugation which, for the continuance and intensity of its persecution, has no parallel in history. While solely devoted to the grand object of their mission, the members of the Fenian Brotherhood sympathize with any struggling nationality, and are ardent lovers of freedom for all men in every land.

Two of the fundamental rules of the organization are that all religious and political questions should be entirely excluded from their councils, and it is owing chiefly to these wise provisions that the Fenian Brotherhood, without the aid of a single dollar from any political party, in the face of the most fierce opposition, has spread its branches into every land, and become the great power in America which it is today.

While every citizen, in his individual capacity, has a right to vote as his judgment dictates, I apprehend that disruption and disaster, and the utter blighting of all our hopes would be the result of turning the Fenian Brotherhood into a political organization at this juncture.

Although the attempt may be made by some ambitious men, who must necessarily exercise influence in so wide spread a combination, still I am sure the great majority of the Fenian Brotherhood are too devoted to the great cause to which their lives are pledged, to allow the cause to be swallowed up in the vortex of American politics, or to permit themselves to be diverted for a single moment from the direct path which must eventually lead them to success.

The Pittsburgh Congress held in February, 1866, was very explicit in reference to this matter. In the sixth day's session, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, the President in the chair:—

Resolved, That this Congress, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any intention, desire, or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing, in any form, party politics in America, such policy being entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our patriotism; and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts deserve, and should receive, the scorn and detestation of all true men.

Whoever attempts to violate, abrogate, or evade that resolution will incur a serious responsibility, which I am not prepared to sustain or to share in my official connection with the Fenian Brotherhood. Exhorting all the members of the organization to persevere in the safe and successful course which they have hitherto pursued, I am theirs, fraternally,

T. W. SWEENEY, Sec'y War of F. B.

NO MORE ELEPHANTINE EXECUTIONS.—A letter from India says:—"You will see a story about a criminal having been executed at Baroda by means of an elephant dragging him through the streets and then trampling on him. The incident gave rise to a great outcry against the Guicowar's rule, more especially as the crime was said to have arisen out of mere personal offense, namely, the taking as concubine a discarded favorite dancing girl from Guicowar's zenana. I am glad to say that this elephant trampling is likely to be the last case of the kind. The Guicowar, yielding to the earnest remonstrances of Colonel Barr, our new resident, has signified his intention to abolish that mode of punishment."

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.—At the Earswood Asylum for Imbeciles, in England, there is a young man upon whom the system of instruction seems to have had the happiest effect. He is described as "a living and walking general history; acquainted with the principal events in Grecian and English history, together with their dates; as correct about Miltiades as about Charles the First. He is also well acquainted with geography, and greatly interested two young ladies from Iceland by giving them a description of some of the country from which they had just come." There was another whose skill in drawing was little short of marvellous.

A "STRIKE" AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—An insane attempt to strike for higher wages is reported from England. In the Murthley Lunatic Asylum the other day, the inmates, who are permitted to work in the garden, sent a deputation to the doctor to demand shorter hours and more pay. The doctor put his hand in his pocket and handed the deputation half a crown. This gave complete satisfaction; the deputation returned, informed their associates of their success, and the whole resumed work immediately.

TRANSPORTATION OF SHRUBS.—An Australian paper, the Launceston *Examiner*, states that there came in the ice house with the last shipment of salmon ova from England, arriving at Hobarttown in May, two bundles of heather and a few shrubs as an experiment. Six apple trees and two species of heath arrived in the most perfect condition. There was not even a decayed leaflet on the heaths, and the whole of the plants are in as perfect health as if they had only just been lifted out of the nursery.

A HUGE FRAUD.—A fraudulent failure has just taken place at Lille, France, where a banker called Joire has managed to issue forged bills to the amount of over five hundred thousand dollors. Joire has been arrested at Vichy, where he was taking the waters with his daughters; but his son, who was managing business during his absence, has eluded the search made for him. The Lille branch of the Bank of France has lost two hundred thousand dollars.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The workingmen in Newcastle, England, have begun to register their children by the name of "Gladstone."

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Choleraic Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

CLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
New Stock at the Lowest Prices.
Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
Custom Department.
Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.
The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
8 2 20 rp PHILADELPHIA.

JONES' POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE 604 MARKET ST. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount or BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HABY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully consentions to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose no thing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25 rp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 269 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
8 14] J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27 wfm 2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
6 23 swfm JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 11 00 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 3 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. 4th street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Office, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 18 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR TO FOWLER, WELLS & CO. Examinations, with needed advice and written or verbal descriptions of character, made daily. Books and Periodicals on Phrenology, Physiology, and Hygiene, at the Office, No. 75 S. TENTH St. 8 15 4trp

DRY GOODS.
BLANKETS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,
ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
$6·50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.
100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $4·50 and $5.
EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.
FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
300 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, $7·50.
250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, $7.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS?
BLANKETS FOR BERTHS
BLANKETS FOR CRADLES
We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
TOILET QUILTS,
HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
LANCASTER QUILTS.
WORSTED COVERLETS.
COMFORTABLES,
PINK AND BLUE QUILTS.
Any of the above goods by the case or single Quilt.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
8 15 3m] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Print, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1 25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates (8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
J. K. McILWAIN & SONS,
No. 20 North FOURTH Street,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
BELT RIBBONS,
CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
ALPACA BRAIDS,
SKIRT BRAIDS,
BUGLE GIMPS,
JET, PEARL, SILK, VELVET, AND FANCY BUTTONS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL,
ETC. ETC. [8 15 6trp
FALL, 1866.
WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
SMALL WARES,
Zephyr, Worsted, Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Woollen Goods.
The goods being most all our own manufacture, and importations, we are enabled to offer special advantages to the trade. 8 16 6t
REMOVAL.
I. S. CUSTER & SON
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,
Where they have now on hand a large assortment of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsu1m
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS
DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.
At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,
NEW YORK.
Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 11 7t mws9rp

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24
PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.